

THE AMERICAN

20c • JANUARY 1970

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

## The Inside Struggle for Soviet Rule

A look at a conflict in the Soviet Union that's headed for a showdown.



DO YOU KNOW YOUR JOB INJURY BENEFITS?

FAMOUS CASES OF GREAT DETECTIVES

THE DAY TEXAS CITY BLEW UP

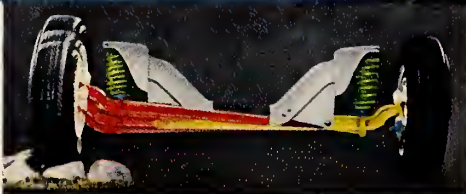
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## FORD PICKUPS



The American

# LEGION

Magazine

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

## AUTO DEFECTS AND REPAIRS

SIR: Your article, "The Growing Problems of Auto Defects and Repairs" (November) is a well thought out masterpiece searching the idiosyncracies of the well-jumbled parts of the automobile world.

EDWARD W. DICKSON  
Safety Harbor, Fla.

SIR: The article describing the American automobile repair scene appears to be exactly as it is. I am sure you have succeeded in getting home its message.

S. RAYMOND STRAUSS  
Danby, Vt.

SIR: Your article on auto repairs is terrific. Since you have compiled all this information, can't our Congress do something about this?

JOHN ALEXANDER  
Potomac, Md.

## CONSUMER IMPACT

SIR: I would like to say I have been very impressed with the Legion magazine and the approach you use on the varied types of consumer factors. I think the fact that you use cartoon/humorous approaches in illustrating them makes them much more effective than the conventional technique. "The Growing Problems of Auto Defects and Repairs" is a good example.

CARL ROBIE  
Noel, Mo.

## ABUSABLE DRUGS

SIR: The article "Basic Facts About Abusable Drugs" (November) was one of the best recent articles printed dealing with this "now" menace.

LT. MARTIN P. STORNIE  
Police Dept., Juvenile Section  
Pasadena, Calif.

SIR: I wish to compliment you and writer Jules Saltman on your outstanding and informative article on drugs. As a United States Army medical aidman, I found the article most informative and it has helped my understanding of drugs in America today. I feel an informed public can better deal with the problem at hand. Also, I feel it may help those facing the temptation of drug taking to

better understand what he or she faces in the future.

SP/4 GARY M. SMITH, USA  
Anaheim, Calif.

SIR: Thank you for the article on abusable drugs. I read it twice, and will keep it in close reach for reference. I am a nurse and my co-workers read it and agreed that it was the best nursing in-service course we could have had.

PEG SCHELLE, R.N.  
Godfrey, Ill.

## LAST WORDS

SIR: In your article "Famous Last Words . . ." (November), you imply that Vilma Banky was the leading lady in Valentino's "The Sheik." As I remember the picture, Agnes Ayres was the lady Valentino kidnapped and made love to. The song "The Sheik of Araby" contains words "Into your tent I'll creep," and he "crept out" of the tent with arms full of Agnes Ayres. She was wearing high-top, lumberjack type shoes, a gauzy dress and a safari hat and veil. She evidently slept in full marching order.

R.B. DUDUIT  
Minford, Ohio

Agnes Ayres appeared opposite Rudolph Valentino in "The Sheik." Vilma Banky appeared later in "The Son of the Sheik."

SIR: Mr. Rhodes' article reminded me of an item that appeared some time back concerning Stan Laurel of the famous Laurel & Hardy movie team. The former, lying in bed, said to the nurse, "I wish I were skiing down the slope of a high mountain." The nurse remarked, "Oh, so you did some skiing in your time." There was a pause, then Stan said, "No, I never have. I just thought how nice it would be to ski down the slope of a high mountain." Then he was gone.

ALFRED W. STELLE  
San Diego, Calif.

SIR: I really enjoyed "Famous Last Words . . ." This and other Legion articles never cease to fascinate me; quickest and finest refresher in American history I've ever seen.

Before our Maryland comrades get up in arms, I think it best to point out that Adams and Jefferson were not the last surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence, as stated in the article. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was the lone survivor. He died on Nov. 14, 1832, in his 96th year, six years after Adams and Jefferson.

THOMAS J. MCGUIRE  
Miamisburg, Ohio

Our thanks also to H. Robertson, of

Philadelphia, and William F. Dohrmann, of Cranbury, N.J., for pointing out our lapse.

## FIGHTING INFLATION

SIR: When I received my copy of the October issue I immediately studied Mr. Lester David's article, "How to Stretch Your Inflated Money." It is excellent. (My wife is now discussing it with neighbors.) If every Legionnaire, upon receiving his copy of the magazine, would seriously consider the wisdom and personal value of Mr. David's writing and act on it, a vicious foe referred to as "inflation" could be defeated or greatly checked.

WILLIAM MCNAMARA  
Rockaway Park, N.Y.

SIR: Please accept my commendation for publication of Lester David's article on inflation. It is excellent writing on a timely subject. In both respects this public information venture is significant support for the President's worthy anti-inflation program.

WM. A. RANCK  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

## TO FIGHT POLLUTION

SIR: In the report of the Legion's Task Force for the Future (October), a distinct area that gravely affects us all is pollution. This is a growing problem in all areas of our country and needs the immediate support of all Legionnaires at the grass-root level.

Hearings on air standard quality control were recently concluded in Santa Fe. Both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars on the Department level wrote letters which were incorporated in the hearing minutes, supporting strong measures to ensure the health standards of all citizens of our state.

With this assistance, and that of other conservation groups and interested individuals, it is our hope that our plea will be heard and strong measures enacted.

In the years to come, various pollution laws will be reviewed in many states. It will be of ultimate importance that the Legion lead the fight for good, strong measures to ensure a clean atmosphere for the generations to come.

ROBERT J. BURNS  
Albuquerque, N.M.

## AUTHOR SEEKS INFO

SIR: For research on an article I am writing on WW1 and WW2 concrete ships, I would like to hear from any officers or crew members who served aboard them. These vessels were used for storage purposes mainly. Any personal recollections and viewpoints will be particularly appreciated.

CLEM R. OLIVIER, JR.  
Rt. 1, Box 272  
Port Sulphur, La. 70083

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

## Let's End The Silence

By NATIONAL COMMANDER



J. Milton  
Patrick,  
National  
Commander,  
The American  
Legion.

**W**HERE DO MOST Americans stand on Vietnam? Do they back Mr. Nixon's plan to get out slowly enough to leave South Vietnam able to defend itself? Or do they agree with the sentiment attributed to the quarter million people at the Nov. 15 Washington moratorium that America should withdraw immediately?

*No question is presently more vital for the whole world today than the true story of where Americans stand.* The demand for complete withdrawal right now, though dressed in cries for peace, is tantamount to a demand for surrender—and surrender is not a peace aim but a war aim.

Helter-skelter withdrawal would inescapably deliver South Vietnam to a typical Communist bloodbath and unloose fresh Communist dogs of war in Southeast Asia, the Pacific, Latin America and Africa.

From the Communist view, the key to their success in the present war and the next ones lies in American disunity, chaos and uncertainty. Thus, today, the world struggle centers on the struggle in the United States between unity and chaos. We are *all* in it. The struggle hangs on whether a clear expression of American opinion would back up or disown the illusion created by the Washington moratorium of Nov. 15.

I say "illusion." I have seen transcripts of Hanoi broadcasts well in advance of the moratorium describing in detail just how it would be managed, right down to the dummy coffins and the reading of the names of American war dead. Plainly the enemy had his finger in it beforehand, and you have surely heard of the congratulations he issued to all who participated.

The organization of the moratorium was hardly an All-American affair. It was in the making, behind-the-scenes, for more than six months, not only by highly organized, hard-core groups here, but at the "Stockholm Peace Congress" in Sweden. No need to ask the motives of those who participated. Surely they ranged from the most warlike (who was it who flew the Viet Cong flag?) to the most sincere. The estimates that made it a quarter million lumped spectators and curious tourists, including thousands of onlookers from Washington and nearby Virginia and Maryland, with those who actually were there to oppose the President.

The illusion was heightened by the attention given to these 250,000 people by the press and TV beforehand and afterward. The news media could hardly have ignored them, though their *preliminary* attention was a potent force in actually making it such a big show.

But did you know that the New York American Legion, without any other publicity, ran a single one page ad in the New York Daily News early in November, with a

coupon for readers to sign who *support* the President's plans for Vietnam withdrawal? Did you know that within a few days tens of thousands of people had flooded the New York American Legion with signed pledges?

Plainly we are in the midst of a deadly numbers game, in which the "silent majority" on the President's side must speak up if it exists. Plainly it exists, if a one-shot ad in a single city, lacking any free publicity or headline attention, can identify committed supporters of the President's plan by the tens of thousands, without guesswork or including onlookers.

But if the majority is *really* to be heard, and thus resolve beyond question where America stands, it must speak out overwhelmingly and nationwide. The "silent majority" must find the organization that it has lacked. It must find a channel through which it can be heard. As most channels seem to be closed to most people, there remains only the ancient right of petition.

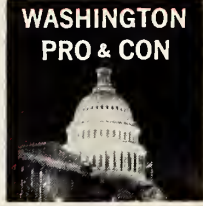
*On November 11, in Minneapolis, The American Legion resolved to offer the organization and the channel through which the supporters of the President's solution could be heard.*

We are circulating pledges of support for the President's plan to withdraw from Vietnam with honor and without surrender. We invite, indeed urge, every truly American organization to join—either in support of the Legion or in its own name as it chooses. A copy of our pledge appears on page 35. I ask every Post, every Legionnaire, every Auxiliary Unit or member, or *anyone* who reads these words, and cares, to copy it freely and secure as many signatures on as many copies as possible. This has been made a numbers game, and we must get as many signatures as we can—millions on more millions, if possible. Get them on the street, at work, door-to-door, in stores and shopping centers. We want our pledges *all* sent to our Washington office, so we can give them to the President, not one at a time, but by the crate, bale, carload or truckload, if possible. Let's get so many that they cannot be ignored, downgraded or given the familiar reverse English. If you get some and can get more, don't rest, get them.

The silent majority must end its silence with a bang. It must speak in numbers that cannot go unheeded. It must speak out to destroy the false and fatal image that ordinary Americans are clamoring in the streets to surrender themselves, and to destroy not just the President but the office of the Presidency.

God help us if this is "too much work," or if anyone "lets George do it." George did it nearly 200 years ago. It's our turn now, yours and mine.

WASHINGTON  
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question...

# HAS THE TIME COME TO

**W**ORDS TO A POPULAR song open with a request to be flown to the moon, to play among the stars; to discover what love is like on Jupiter and Mars.

Now that we've been to the moon, the question arises as to whether we should expend vast new sums on playing among the stars. I will leave it to the scientists to determine whether life, let alone love, exists on either Jupiter or Mars; but I do know, as one familiar with some of our more mundane problems, that there is a dearth of love on Earth and that life is becoming more unbearable daily on this over-polluted and over-populated planet.

I think the time has come to accelerate our Earth program rather than our Mars or Jupiter programs, or, as I put it in a speech on the floor of the House, "I am convinced we would be far better off if we shifted our priorities from baking pie in the sky to giving a piece of the pie to everyone here on Earth."

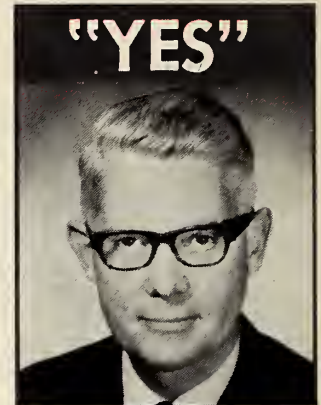
Before I go further, I think I should clarify my position lest I be accused of being completely devoid of any spirit of adventure, romanticism and scientific curiosity. I do not propose that we dismantle NASA now that we've reached the moon, nor do I favor any *drastic* cutbacks in the space budget. Like all Americans, I am immensely proud of the feats of Apollo 11 and 12 and I firmly believe that the space effort should be continued, not just because of the additional knowledge we may gain, but because I think it is inherent in the nature of man to explore and to respond to the challenges posed by his natural environment. The American frontier spirit runs deep and I would not be one to deny us its fulfillment.

However, I do think the time has come to reappraise our national priorities in terms of what we as a nation

hope to achieve in the coming decades, given the limited resources available. Eight short years ago we made a national commitment to put a man on the moon before the turn of the decade; and last year we did just that. Twenty years ago the Congress set another goal: "a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family." And yet today we are faced with the most severe housing and environmental crises in our history.

I am convinced that we could overcome these domestic crises and meet the needs of our people if we applied the manpower, resources and technology on the scale we have applied them in reaching the moon.

I oppose any new "crash" program in space as long as there is the danger that our own society could come crashing down on us due to neglect. Many prominent scientists argue convincingly against a \$70 billion program to put a man on Mars in the next decade. Instead, they favor more modest, unmanned satellite probes of our solar system. I think this approach is advisable at this time both in the interests of scientific advancement and domestic progress.

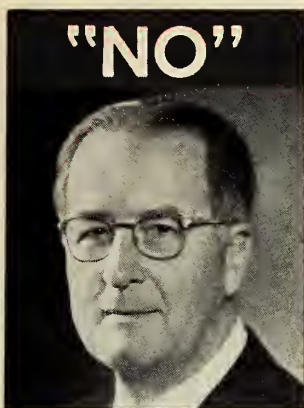


Rep. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.)  
16th District

*John B. Anderson*

**If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big**

# SLOW DOWN OUR SPACE PROGRAM?



Sen. Clinton P. Anderson  
(D-N.M.)

**L**AST SUMMER, after a decade of preparation and centuries of dreaming, man reached the moon.

A whole world waited—intrigued, yet fearful of those first steps astronaut Neil Armstrong would take 250,000 miles above the Earth's surface.

Now logged into the history books, the nation's Apollo achievement stands boldly as testimony to the

pioneering spirit that is so great a part of our tradition.

Paradoxically, the fulfillment of our national goal of landing men on the moon and returning them safely to Earth has created some special problems for space planners. Beyond this decade many ambitious plans are envisioned to put men on Mars, to establish a permanent lunar base and to utilize satellite technology for such things as: increased food supplies and the detection and study of the world's mineral and oil resources.

There is strong support for the argument that now is the time to take careful measure of our national resources and national needs before assuming another Apollo-size commitment. That should not suggest, however, that we accept a token investment in space. We recognize that the direction we can give now to efforts both on Earth and in space will best prepare us for future challenges.

President Nixon assigned a Space Task Force the

job of making recommendations on what the nation should do in space in the 1970's and beyond. Their report urged development of a "balanced manned and unmanned space program in the 1970's."

This Presidential panel, though endorsing a manned Mars mission as a long-range focus for our efforts, wisely deferred setting a definite timetable. There is much knowledge still to be gained from additional flights to the moon, from unmanned missions to Mars, and from Earth orbit operations.

I am particularly impressed with the proposals discussed last August with the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. Dr. Thomas O. Paine, administrator of NASA, put special emphasis on economy in future space efforts. The stress will be on reuse of launch and space vehicles. Considerable savings can be anticipated. For example, the cost of bringing back material from the moon to Earth's surface could be reduced from \$100,000 a pound to something like \$200 a pound.

Whether we proceed with these plans will depend on recommendations of the President and action of Congress. They will be guided, I feel sure, by the wishes of the American people on whom the final responsibilities fall.

As President Kennedy suggested in 1962: "We set sail on this new sea because there is new knowledge to be gained and new rights to be won, and they must be won and used for the progress of all people."

*Clinton P. Anderson*



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for January the arguments in PRO & CON: Has The Time Come To Slow Down Our Space Program?

IN MY OPINION WE SHOULD ☐ WE SHOULD NOT ☐ SLOW DOWN OUR SPACE PROGRAM.

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

# The Inside Struggle for Soviet Rule

*Don't be surprised if there's a political explosion inside Russia soon.*



Every day, the tug of war in the Kremlin becomes more apparent.

By **ALBERT L. WEEKS**

Albert L. Weeks, a former State Department Soviet analyst, is presently an Associate Professor at New York University.

**T**HE SOVIET LEADERS are at each other's throats again. A change at the top could happen this year or next as suddenly as it did when Nikita Khrushchev was thrown out of office in 1964. The 1964 conflict didn't end when the two-headed leadership of Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin replaced Khrushchev back then. It was only bottled up under a lid that now sits on a five-year head of steam.

Simply put, the struggle in the Kremlin is between hard-liners and soft-liners.

Consider that Brezhnev, the Party head, is a hard-liner (as I use the term), while Kosygin, the government head, is a soft-liner, and you get an idea of the serious split in Soviet politics and rule that runs right to the top.

In its broadest and simplest shape, the hard line is the line of the military, defense industry, the police and in general the old Bolshevik tradition of huge armaments, naked power plays abroad, suppression of freedom at home and an economy rigidly run by Party commissars out of Moscow.

Brezhnev is an old Party man. Under

Stalin he served as liaison between the Party and the military. If anything, the No. 2 man in the Party under him, Mikhail Suslov, is even more of a hard-liner. Suslov, now 68, is probably the top political champion of the military's thirst for ever more missiles, warheads, infantry, ships, tanks, artillery and planes. And for get-tough attitudes in foreign policy.

The soft-liners aren't "soft" in an American sense. Headed by Kosygin, they simply think that the cautious, less belligerent approach is the safer, surer strategy for world dominion. Kosygin's background is in engineering and administration. He and his followers believe



CARL ROSE

that the military must sacrifice some of the money it has been getting, so that more can be spent on building up the internal economy. They insist on more diplomacy and less bluster abroad, they warn against blundering into a nuclear war and they preach the promotion of world Communism by the example of a huge success inside Russia. (This, you may recall, is what Khrushchev was starting to say just before he got tossed out.)

Skimpy as it is, this description suggests that there is ground for support of both camps in the Soviet Union even among those who don't give a hoot for the big strategic ideas involved. To the fac-

tory and farm managers, Kosygin offers more money, better priorities, and more scope to build up the economy—and with it their own importance and power. The “intelligentsia” see more freedom of speech and other personal liberties under the soft line, and they use their powers of expression to sell such notions to the younger generation.

Self-interest also dictates that the military, the police and the old line Party hacks go for the hard line and view the soft line as an infringement on their powers and accustomed privileges.

Today, Kosygin is putting a lot of soft-line stuff into government actions and official statements, which are duly re-

ported in the Soviet press. Meanwhile, hard-liners in the Party (which controls the press) are slipping sly statements into Pravda and Izvestia that tend to undermine what Kosygin does or what his ministers say.

The whole conflict is now poorly concealed. There was ample evidence in 1968 and 1969 that nobody was in complete control. Leaders of the two camps carried out contradictory acts. Powerful men showed confusion and uncertainty in public that was almost comic at times. The contradictory statements in the Soviet press have appeared increasingly. Literature critical of high officials and high policies has found its way abroad

# CONTINUED The Inside Struggle for Soviet Rule

under circumstances suggesting connivance of other high officials. Here are some contradictory statements seen in the Soviet press:

*Hard:* Thermonuclear war could be justified because it would destroy capitalism for all time. *Soft:* Thermonuclear war would destroy millions of Communists, and is thus unjust.

*Hard:* The United States is plotting aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. *Soft:* The United States speaks the language of peace, and its "reasonable elements" would not allow "hot heads" to unleash war.

*Hard:* China should be invaded and occupied by Soviet troops. *Soft:* China should be appeased and reasoned with, not attacked.

*Hard:* The Vietnam war is useful to the Communist cause, since it will vindicate "national-liberation war" and shame the U.S. *Soft:* The war in Vietnam should be ended as soon as possible, because it is a drain on the Soviet economy and increases tension in the world.

liners, four as soft-liners and three as either undecided, or tending cautiously toward the hard line.

Let me introduce the last names of the Politburo members, grouped as I divide them in the present struggle.

*Hard line:* Brezhnev, Suslov, Shelepin, Shelest.

*Soft line:* Kosygin, Podgorny, Voronov, Polyansky.

*Wavering:* Kirilenko, Mazurov, Pelshe.

The 200 members of the Central Committee of the Party can be at least roughly divided along the same lines—as can many of the key government officials and ministers.

The Politburo is much more powerful than our Cabinet. It is the day-to-day policy-making body of the whole Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The First Secretary of the Party (Brezhnev) is its nominal boss. The head of the government (Premier Kosygin) is just a member of this "cabinet," though he serves, at the Party's pleasure, as the closest thing to a prime minister. All

For instance, a general head-chopping of managers and bureaucrats by the police today could paralyze many national activities. So the politicians have to jockey for broader support and find more subtle ways to get it than by wholesale murder of key people.

It is only recently that the soft-liners made their position very visible. I suspect that they were encouraged to show themselves more boldly by a series of events in which the military so overplayed its hand that it shook up most of the politicians, including its own friends.

It began with the military invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, which brought confusion down on the leaders and kicked off an internal controversy over the political powers of the Soviet military. The adverse world opinion against the Czech invasion was bad enough, but the torrent of adverse criticism from Communist parties abroad was worse. At one point nine Politburo members, leaving only two at home to run things, took a train to Czechoslovakia to talk with Czech leaders headed by Dubcek, a clear sign that they'd have to muddle through their Czech policy on the spot and trust it to no one man.

The Czech invasion so swelled the importance of the military in the eyes of the Soviet citizens that even the marshals' best friends in the Party became edgy about them. And when, last January, a Soviet officer fired on a limousine inside the Kremlin walls, thinking it held Politburo members, the Red leaders labeled it a political plot. (The car actually held some cosmonauts.) The military came in for dark political suspicions, and so did the police for letting the assassin get through their security.

Next, out of the blue, came border clashes, starting last March, between Soviet and Chinese troops at various points along the 4,500-mile border. This small warfare was played to the tune of militant speeches against China by top ranking Soviet officers, and "invade China" articles in the Soviet military press.

The regular Soviet press picked up the extreme hard line against China. Instructions to the contrary were slow to come. Heated discussions went on for weeks behind the Kremlin walls, without any particular statements being published from the mouth of any of the symbolic leaders. It isn't hard to guess what they were talking about. The generals had been trying to settle the tough political decisions by overt military acts. Presumably even the hard line politicians wanted to do their own hard line thinking.

On May Day, the traditional military parade in Red Square was cancelled. The marshals, who stood aside grimly atop the Lenin Mausoleum, were not permitted to speak as they had done in past May Day celebrations.

The hastily revised schedule of fes-



Brezhnev (left) and Kosygin (right) are not united.

*Hard:* West Germany is a most serious threat to world peace. *Soft:* The election of Socialists, led by Willy Brandt, ushers in a period of improved relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union and relaxes tensions in Europe.

*Hard:* The Soviet economy must be run strictly by central planners in Moscow. *Soft:* The profit motive must be extended within Soviet industry and economic reforms must be adopted.

*Hard:* Strategic weapons limitations talks with the United States would be a cynical exercise in futility. *Soft:* The Kosygin government opened such talks in Helsinki on Nov. 17.

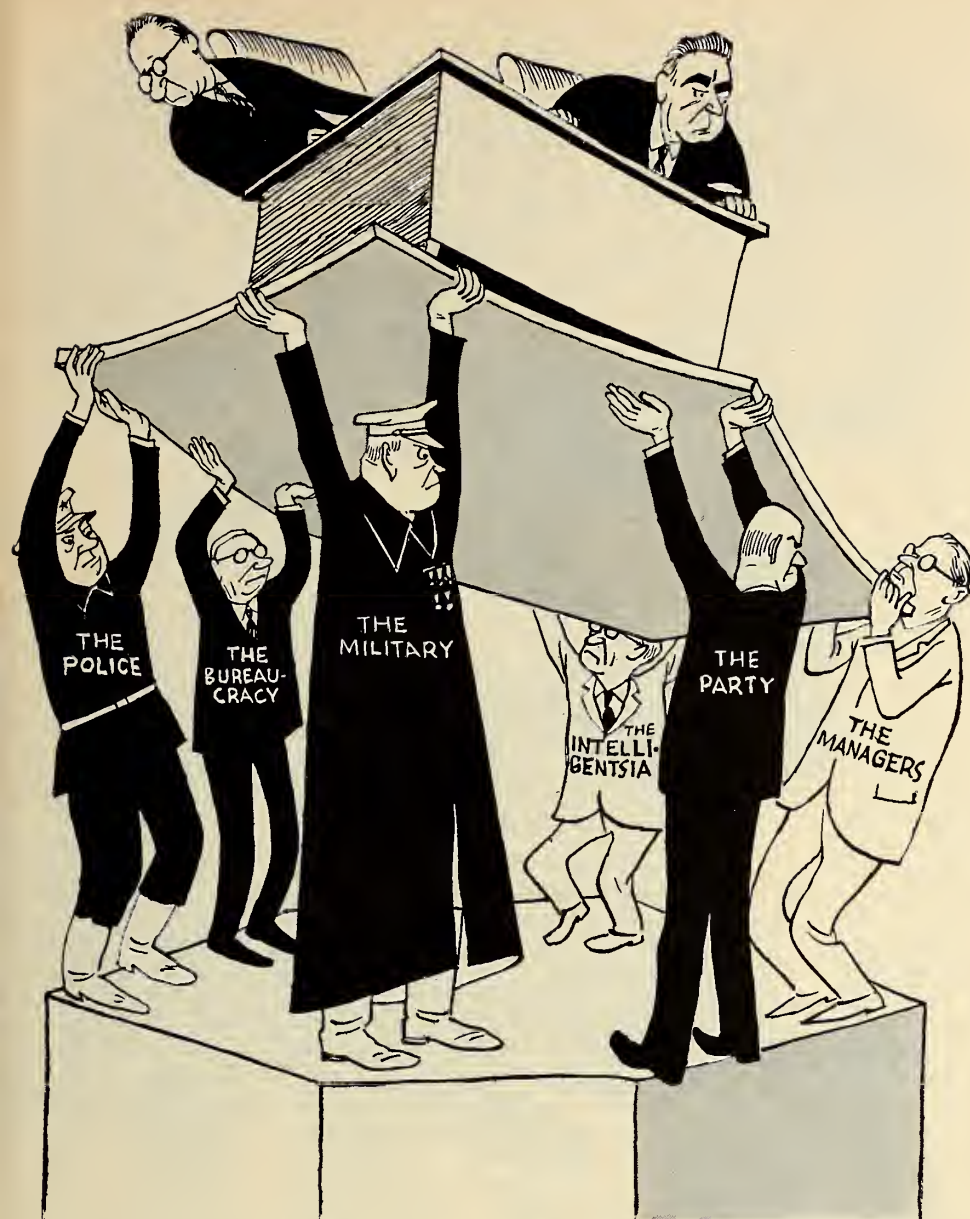
The split is not just between Kosygin and Brezhnev. It runs through the whole Politburo and, by implication, it is nationwide.

The Politburo is the closest thing to our Cabinet. Of its 11 members (as of mid-November, 1969) I rate four as hard-

11 members are the men who have clawed their way to the top of the Party and government power structure. Each, at least unofficially, represents one or more of six broad segments of Soviet life. There's nothing formal about this last. It's just a political fact that they couldn't get that far without more or less backing from among: the Party machinery, the police, the military, the government bureaucracy, the "managers" (including the economic planners and the heads of industry and agriculture), or the "intelligentsia" (including writers, editors, artists and others whose powers of expression are influential).

Stalin ran the whole state with the ruthless support of the police. But as Soviet life at home and in its foreign activities has become more complex and more dependent on specialists, it is harder today for one group to dominate.

ILLUSTRATED BY CARL ROSE



The six main segments of Soviet internal influence aren't all pulling together.

tivities was so confusing that, as they were about to begin, Leonid Brezhnev was heard to remark into an open microphone, "What do we do next?" For the rest of the year, the military's presence at Kremlin receptions, meetings with foreign delegates and the like were reduced. The traveling abroad of marshals, so common in late 1968 and early 1969, was severely curtailed, leaving such misadventures to civilians.

Until this chastisement of the military for its recklessness in Czech and Chinese affairs took place late last spring, the presence of a soft line, or moderate, bloc in the Politburo was not as evident as it has been since. In the nature of Soviet politics, the hard-liners ordinarily have the most power. The military, the police, the usual Party structure, the top of the government bureaucracy, most other existing vested interests and the force of both history and habit make it easy to be "hard" and dangerous to be moderate

—which is really a better word than "soft." The "managers" and the "intelligentsia" are glad to rock the boat in favor of moderates, in any era when it doesn't cost them their heads. But they occupy almost no solid position inside the political power structure.

Be that as it may, the moderate bloc in the Politburo has made itself known since the disciplining of the military. Kosygin, as head of the government, has used his office openly for the moderate position. It was last July that Gromyko, speaking as Kosygin's Foreign Minister, told the Supreme Soviet that the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. "speak the common language of peace." That was as good as a hit below the belt to the hard-liners. Gromyko went on to urge revived negotiations and summit meetings with America, and soon after received the Order of Lenin.

Meanwhile, Kosygin proceeded with arrangements for talks in Helsinki, Fin-

land, with the Nixon Administration on strategic arms limitations. A year or two earlier the Soviets had rejected the talks out of hand. But they got under way on Nov. 17.

Anything that wears the face of a possible peaceful settlement of international quarrels hurts the whole hard line in Russia, especially in the matter of the keen competition between guns and butter for money and manpower priorities. Why not butter, if talks can replace guns?

In September, Kosygin lowered the boom on the military again when, en route home from Ho Chi Minh's funeral in North Vietnam, he suddenly hopped over to Peking. There, according to Yugoslav sources, he chatted for three hours with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai at the Peking airport. There was dinner, and smiles all around for cameramen, and then an agreement to arrange later high-level Soviet-Chinese talks on their differences.

It seems that Kosygin landed his plane in the U.S.S.R. just over the Indian border, phoned his comrades in Moscow long-distance that he planned to fly over to China for quiet talks and headed for Peking without more ado. That was a surprise not only to the military and other hard-liners who'd been talking up war and foreswearing any appeasement of China, but to the Soviet press as well.

Izvestia said that the Premier was "en route to Moscow." Pravda apparently got the right news in time to omit that phrase, but without saying immediately that Kosygin was headed for China. Then, for 10 days, the Soviet press completely turned off its anti-China propaganda. Later it was renewed, but so toned down that Mao, the butt of earlier attacks, was studiously spared all mention.

At the same time Mikhail Suslov ceased to be mentioned in the Soviet daily press, and thus "disappeared" from all notice to the outside world. Was Suslov, who is the leading political champion of the hard line, the military and big armaments (and second only to Brezhnev in Party leadership) in disfavor or in a quandary?

When such a man "disappears," it is usually the case that his pals have put the quietus on him, or he has retired to regroup his forces. In this case it seems to have been the latter. Even while Suslov was "missing," and just as Deputy Foreign Minister V. V. Kuznetsov was arriving in Peking to discuss arrangements for further talks, the Party journal *Kommunist* published a scathing attack on China and its present leaders, written by none other than Suslov. Excerpts from it were released by the Soviet news agency Tass, which is headed by a member of the Brezhnev-Suslov faction. Kuznetsov, an old friend of Kosygin, was hard put to live with this as he arrived in China on a friendship mission. He did

## The Inside Struggle for Soviet Rule

his best by stating at the Peking airport that, "We hope that the talks will benefit our countries . . . I want to thank our Chinese hosts for the signs of attention accorded us and for the cordial welcome. . . ."

Late in October, Suslov "reappeared," and at the same time the Kremlin hawks began to launch subtle counterattacks on the increasingly dovish policies of Kosygin's government. Nobody laid a hand on anyone else, but the Party press assailed Nixon's Vietnam speech of Nov. 3 the day before he gave it, which didn't give the moderates much room to treat it in a conciliatory way afterward. Pravda and Izvestia used the same technique to lambaste U.S.-Soviet talks on the Middle East, the West German elections and various phases of the Vietnam "peace" talks in Paris. They anticipated various developments and took the hard line on them in advance, which I interpret as prenatal cannibalism to kill the dove chicks before they are hatched. There were optimistic Soviet radio broadcasts about the Helsinki armament talks with the U.S. when Kosygin's government agreed, in October, to hold them. But by early November, before the first Helsinki meeting, editorials in Pravda and Izvestia were at work undermining the talks in advance.

Meanwhile, the generals and the military journals were feeling their oats again, trying to undo Kosygin's posture and soft words that Gromyko spoke last July about America being a force for peace. Last fall the ultra-nationalistic newspaper, Soviet Russia, carried a lengthy article by Marshal Nikolai I. Krylov, commander of Soviet strategic missile forces. The Marshal, who is also a deputy defense minister, lashed out at the "American imperialists." According to him, the main threat comes from the United States (Communist China wasn't even alluded to). "The government of the United States is preparing a surprise attack on the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries," he warned his Soviet readers. You could interpret this as a pitch for weapons and armaments far beyond anything needed in order to hold China in check.

General Alexei A. Yepishev, the top Party supervisor of the armed forces, wrote recently in the Party journal Kommunist (which is controlled by Brezhnev, Suslov, et al.) that a third world war, despite millions of victims, *could* be won, and moreover would spell the end of the capitalist system everywhere on earth. Yepishev's article bristled with hate-American outpourings and also shook a



mailed fist at Red China. A third significant item appeared in Red Star, the organ of the Soviet Defense Ministry last fall. A hack military spokesman named Lagovsky argued the case for even bigger military expenditures than the ones which, according to Kosygin, already squeeze the Soviet economy.

Plainly the fat is in the fire in the Soviet Union for a showdown between hard-liners and moderates, and there are reasons why it could come within a few months, if either side feels that it dares try for total control that soon. But before looking ahead, some more background will shed additional light on what's happening, for this struggle isn't new.

In fact it is a sort of replay of the career of Nikita Khrushchev, who worked both sides of the fence in his time. Khrushchev came to the top in 1958 as an old Stalinist hard-liner with enough centralized power and personal leadership qualities to keep his ambitious and quarreling younger colleagues working together. Nikita was tough and rambunctious abroad. At first he played the old game of rigidly controlling Soviet industry and agriculture from Moscow. As the whole world learned, he was a master of bluff.

For a while, all went well with him. But when a number of troubles began to afflict the realm, Nikita's prestige began to flicker and fade. The Cuban missile



fiasco in 1962 cost him a serious loss of face at home and abroad. Even worse, though, was a series of economic failures. The rate of Soviet industrial development fell sharply in 1962-63. Farming floundered so miserably that the Soviets had to appeal to the United States and Canada for wheat purchases. The targets of the official Seven-Year Plan (1959-65) had to be revised downward. Though he kept the look of an orthodox Communist, Khrushchev's acts say that he really became a moderate in the true meaning of his policies, as he struggled to retain his power and solve his problems.

The "peaceful co-existence" line was his, and so was the new line that the Soviet Union would "bury" us in the

economic race, as opposed to overwhelming us with arms and bloody revolution. If Khrushchev rattled missiles and nuclear warheads at us, that didn't make the Soviet military as happy as you might think. They wanted missiles and warheads, all right, but they wanted bigger and better infantry, tanks, planes, battleships, aircraft carriers and artillery as well. But Nikita took to saying that with a modest nuclear shield they could forego a lot of the conventional weapons, while the money and the manpower saved could build up the whole national economy.

If one reads his acts more than his overseas bluster, it is plain that Khrushchev had lost faith in the hard-line as

one that would work, or as one that was popular with the rank-and-file. He had set his mind on "goulash Communism"—promoting Communism by making the Soviet economy grow into a shining example of success at home. And he had undoubtedly also set his mind on restoring his popularity with the people (via more consumer goods) to offset his growing disfavor among the leaders. By 1964 he was leading a drive to take money and priorities from the military and defense industries and turn them into the general economy.

When the military writers and spokesmen began to lament the "weakening of our defenses" under him, Khrushchev answered that a modest supply of missiles paraded in Red Square on state holidays, backed up with threats, would scare the capitalist imperialists out of any adventures. He went on to horrify the Soviet military leaders by saying from time to time that battleships, aircraft carriers, tanks and bombers were obsolete and should be scrapped.

In September 1964 he made his boldest move of all. Snubbing his colleagues in the Politburo and the Party Secretariat, the First Secretary-and-Chairman of the Council of Ministers called an extraordinary meeting in the Kremlin—on his own. Middle-ranking Party secretaries from the 15 Soviet republics and the larger provinces were summoned to Moscow, as were key ministers and many managers. Bypassing his top Party colleagues, Khrushchev presented a "new deal" program to the rump meeting. It was a radical departure from what Soviet Russia had grown accustomed to for the past 45 years. An official press report, published early in October after a ten-day delay, outlined it as follows: 1) defense expenditures would continue to be kept at modest levels; 2) consumer goods industries were to be upgraded; 3) agriculture was to be overhauled by means of a variety of sweeping reforms, including leasing out of state land to small groups of "private" farmers. What Khrushchev was after was a whole face-lifting of the embarrassingly low Soviet standard of living. By so boosting Soviet prestige in the eyes of both industrialized and underdeveloped countries throughout the world, the Cause of Communism would be advanced, he said. So would World Revolution. Other countries would be induced to follow the Soviet example, while Communist Parties the world over would be given a shot in the arm. The capitalists and big landowners of these countries would be swept away, perhaps by means of the ballot instead of violent revolution. Country after country would be seduced by Khrushchev's successful policy of "Communism-by-example." (Khrushchev even boasted that by 1984 bread would be dis-

(Continued on page 53)



# Famous Cases of Great Detectives

*A sampling of different methods used by some of the  
world's master detectives in solving baffling cases.*

By **DAVID LOTH**

**T**HE FICTIONAL Sherlock Holmes was forever astounding his friend, Dr. Watson, by noting minute details at a glance, then drawing enormous (yet correct) conclusions about a man or a crime from them. Real life sleuths have done the same thing, though they usually took a little more time.

A pretty good example was the 1923 feat of one of our scientific crime-lab pioneers, E.O. Heinrich of California. The police asked him what he could

make of a pair of greasy overalls left beside batteries used to set off dynamite that wrecked a mail car in the mountains and killed four men. Heinrich told the police to look for a white, left-handed lumberjack, 21 to 25 years old, light brown hair, 5 feet 10 inches tall, 165 pounds, probably fastidious in his habits, who had worked recently in fir forests in the Pacific Northwest.

As Heinrich told it later, the explanation was simple. ("Elementary," Sherlock Holmes would have said.) The man's trade was shown by wood chips

in the pockets and folds in the legs of the overalls made when tucked into lumberjack boots. Most of the chips were in the right-hand pocket. They would have been in the left pocket of a right-handed man. A hair on the garment betrayed age and race as well as the hair color. Weight and height were revealed by the waist measurement and the adjustment of the shoulder straps, or galluses. Bits of trimmed fingernails in a pocket hem indicated a fastidious person. The supposed grease on the garment was pitch from Douglas fir trees. The description

was that of a known robber, who proved to be the guilty man.

But detectives everywhere also have done some of their best work using methods that Sherlock Holmes would have despised. Chief among these is plugging away tirelessly at the least little clue, without any insight at all and against seemingly hopeless odds—without ever seeing the end of the trail until sheer doggedness finally leads to it. Tamegoro Ikii, one of Japan's renowned police detectives, solved a bizarre crime in 1948 with these bulldog tactics.

The crime itself was almost unbelievable. A man entered a Japanese bank and told its officers that he was a health official who had to fumigate the place. He flashed a doctor's calling card, and explained that his fumigant might make the employees feel ill unless they drank an antidote which he offered them. All 16 people present drank the antidote, which contained cyanide of potassium. Twelve of them died and four recovered

collections of anyone and everyone to whom the calling card might have been given, as well as a list of all of the doctor's patients. They were all interviewed and their backgrounds were explored. In total, more than 8,700 people were interrogated in seven months. Rigorous checks on all suspects who might be in financial trouble were part of the routine. Among them was a well-known Japanese artist who had trouble meeting his bills because he had an expensive mistress. Under grilling and investigation, his denials and alibis didn't hold together, and in the end the laborious investigation of 8,700 people produced the artist as the phony health official and murderer.

Another example of stubbornly following a single clue was one of the early cases of Robert Fabian. His climb to the rank of one of Scotland Yard's greatest detectives began by his parlaying a single clue (a curse) into the solution of London's first daylight holdup of a West End jeweler, not long after WW1.

WIDE WORLD



Raymond C. Schindler, "a modern Sherlock Holmes," used applied psychology and nabbed a killer in what today remains a classic case of patient sleuthing.

after suffering horrible poison effects. With all witnesses either dead or unconscious, the "health officer" scooped up currency worth a mere \$500 and quietly departed. He accidentally left behind the doctor's calling card he had shown, which was that of a prominent physician.

There was not another clue, nor did any other clue show up at the scene. The police, under Ikii, interviewed everybody in the vicinity of the bank and learned nothing of value from them. They called on the doctor whose card had been used, and got from him and his staff their rec-

A big man had walked in with a gun, and walked out with a pocketful of gems and other valuables. For some time police found nobody who even saw the direction he took, while his description matched that of no known London crook. Then one of Fabian's underworld informants told him that an aged match seller knew something. The match seller knew many languages. He said he'd seen a big fellow in a tropical suit looking in a store window. Just after the holdup this man passed the match seller, who asked for a shilling. The big man cursed in Arabic and walked on.

Fabian started routinely looking for a man with a Middle East background who might be getting rid of valuables. He doubted that the crook would be going to pawnshops so soon after the robbery, so he persistently made the rounds of bars where someone might part with loot for a drink or a little cash. He found a pub in which a gold cigarette case had been swapped for drinks and a little cash by a man who said he got it while serving with the Palestine police force. Queries to the Palestine police headquarters showed that four men had been recently discharged, two of them in London, of whom one—Rudolph Franklyn—was tall. Fabian was able to track Franklyn down and found most of the loot in his room. It was that simple for a detective who would diligently pursue the slenderest of clues.

Another Fabian case combines excellent police work with an informer's tip. In April 1947, England was outraged by the killing of a bystander, the father of six, who tried to stop three men masked with handkerchiefs or scarves as they fled from an unsuccessful jewelry store holdup. Their stolen car had been blocked in traffic and one of them shot the bystander as they were getting away on foot.

Twenty-seven eyewitnesses gave 27 different descriptions of the bandits. They were tall or short, fair or dark, bare-headed or hatted, wearing raincoats or jackets. None of the 27 could identify photographs of known criminals. The laboratory found nothing useful in the stolen car.

Fabian was stumped until three days later a taxi driver came to Scotland Yard to say he had seen two young men, one with a handkerchief knotted under his chin, run into a building about a block from the jewelry store shortly after the holdup attempt. There Fabian found an office boy who had passed the pair in a hallway and later had seen them leave. One had been wearing a raincoat when he came in but not when he went out. The building's porter contributed a car key found on the stairs. It fitted the stolen car.

A thorough search of the premises turned up (in an unused room) a raincoat, cap, pair of gloves and scarf knotted at both ends. All identifying labels or marks had been removed.

At this point, the flood of new clues stopped, seemingly at a dead end. But Fabian knew something about clothes. He ripped out the raincoat lining and found the manufacturer's stock ticket. The maker, when quizzed, said the coat had come from one of three shops. Fabian went to the shops and got the names of all those whom the shopkeepers could recall having bought one of the coats. Fabian checked the known purchasers, and all but one still had his

coat. The wife of that one told Fabian her husband had lost it in a pub five weeks earlier. Fabian questioned the husband before he could get home to check on his wife's tale. He said he lost the raincoat at the movies. Fabian repeated the wife's story and asked:

"Who's making the mistake?"

"We both are," was the reply. "She lent it to her brother, Harry Jenkins."

Harry, who had recently been released from prison, said that he in turn had lent the coat to one Bill Walsh. Walsh, a parole violator, had disappeared. Located after several weeks and faced with a murder charge, he denied having anything to do with the shooting. But, he confessed, he and Harry Jenkins and two others had grabbed some jewelry from a store window several weeks before the killing. He, Walsh, had made off with all the loot. Jenkins was trying to get even with him by pinning the raincoat on him, so now he'd get even by naming Jenkins and his other two pals as the killers. Plainly the truth was hard to find, but under grilling a 17-year-old accomplice of Jenkins confessed. He got an indeterminate sentence, while Jenkins and his adult colleague were executed. Fabian knew more about the labels in a coat than the crooks did, and that was their undoing.

In another case, Fabian made an imaginative and correct assumption from a scientific report on a murder that at least saved him a lot of work. A woman who used to hitchhike from Kent to London every week was found murdered in some shrubbery beside the road, killed, most likely, by someone who'd given her a ride. A medical examiner could tell from the way the blood had drained inside the body after death that the torso had been in an upright position for some time after death, sitting on something hard.

It would have been a huge task to try to check every automobile along the road that morning, but Fabian decided that "sitting on something hard" meant a truck seat, not an upholstered sedan seat. Most of the truckers that drove that route that day were located, and Fabian got a confession from the driver of one.

Today we are accustomed to the work of advanced crime labs and teams of scientific specialists putting together clues, some of them as small as atoms, to unravel crimes. The solution of the murder of Naomi Hall in Maryland in 1930 might seem routine now, but in its day it was remarkable. In fact, modern scientific police work owes much to the work of Robert Williams Wood, who was the central figure in solving the Hall murder. Wood was a physicist at Johns Hopkins University, a leading authority on optics, the first man to make infrared film and the discoverer of ultra-

violet light, which is often called Wood's light. At the height of his fame in the 1920s and 1930s, before crime laboratories such as those of the FBI and big city police departments existed, he worked on cases from Boston to Baltimore. His best was his solution of the Hall case, which came to be called the Candy Box Murders.

On Dec. 26, 1929, Mrs. Anna Buckley found that during the night a package the size and weight of a two-pound box of candy had been left on her porch in Seat Pleasant, Md., just east of Washington, D.C. The Buckleys were too poor to have much Christmas that year, and she thought at first a neighbor wanted to be kind. But before she could open the package she noticed the name "Naomi Hall" crudely printed on the wrapping paper. The Halls lived down the road about a mile, and on New Year's Day, 1930, Mrs. Buckley gave it to Leslie Hall as he walked by. He gave

lacked the ingenuity to construct a bomb. "Now if it had been Leroy . . ." they said.

Leroy, Herman's older brother, was clever enough to make a bomb. He was a skilled mechanic in Washington's biggest Chevrolet garage—and enough of a stranger in Seat Pleasant to mistake the Buckley house for that of the Halls on a dark night. But no one had ever seen Leroy and Naomi together nor heard either mention the other, and Leroy was happily married.

Baffled, the police took a big bag of debris collected at the site of the explosion to Dr. Wood's laboratory. What could he make of it? They had not even identified the explosive, but thought it might have been acetylene. Wood put the material through his apparatus—microscopes, spectrograph and so on—and visited the wrecked house. He quickly realized that the explosive had been about half a stick of dynamite. The mechanism that set it off was difficult to reconstruct, but in the end he did it.

WIDE WORLD



Scotland Yard's Robert Fabian, one of Britain's most celebrated detectives, took an unlikely (and only) clue—an Arabic curse—and solved London's first daylight holdup.

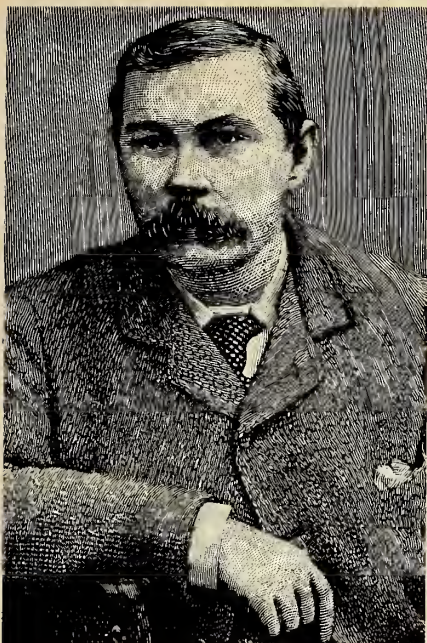
it to his sister, Naomi.

No one ever saw what was inside. Naomi, a plump, pretty girl of 18, tore off the string, an explosion killed her, a younger sister, and a baby brother; badly injured another brother and their mother, and sent a neighbor's boy, who was outside, to the hospital.

The police thought they had a promising lead when they learned that Naomi was pregnant. But before they could follow this up, a young farmer, Herman Brady, told them he and Naomi had been married secretly and were very happy about the baby. This alone did not convince the police, but neighbors were unanimous in their opinion that Herman

The debris included bits of wire that looked like broken links of a thin chain. Wood found they were coils of a spring blown apart by the explosion. Pieces of steel fitted together to make two small cylinders, one with a bit of copper welded onto it, the other with a hole drilled through it near one end. The hole was just the right size to hold a nail, parts of which Wood identified in the debris. Other metal scraps reassembled to form a hollow tube into which the cylinders and the spring fitted snugly. A faint spiral groove was etched on the inside of the tube. The copper was the remains of a percussion cap.

Wood now had the explosive mech-



A. Conan Doyle, Sherlock Holmes's creator, turned detective for one momentous case.

anism. He showed the police how the two cylinders had been placed at either end inside the tube with the coiled spring behind one of them which was held in place by the nail. Loosening the string around the package pulled out the nail, and the released spring drove the cylinder down the tube (the spring making the spiral marks as it uncoiled) to hit and explode the percussion cap, which in turn set off the dynamite.

Wood had never seen such a device, but one of the Maryland detectives had. It was a modification of the triggering device of a "rabbit gun," a .22 rifle fastened on a log in the woods with bait in front of the muzzle. A small animal taking the bait would pull the trigger by means of just the spring device Wood had demonstrated. Leroy Brady had been seen dismantling such a weapon two weeks before the murder.

Wood clinched the case against Leroy by tracing the metal tube and the percussion cap. From the editor of Iron

UPI

Age, a trade journal, he learned that the tube was a mass-produced type made only by seven or eight large companies, and it was not standard gauge. Wood sent inquiries to the companies, and Republic Steel not only recognized it but informed Wood it was made exclusively for Chevrolet steering columns.

Wood put his bit of tubing back under the microscope and saw two faint parallel scratches made by a nick in the machine that polished it. A sample from the garage where Leroy worked had the same mark, though samples from Baltimore garages did not.

Analysis of the remains of the percussion cap showed that it was pure copper, never used for dynamite caps but only in caps for old-fashioned muzzle loading shotguns, of which very few still existed. But one was in the Brady farmhouse, and a box of the caps, too.

At the trial it developed that Herman was afraid his mother, who owned the farm, would never forgive him for marrying, baby or no baby. He confided in Leroy, who had always helped him



Physicist Robert W. Wood set up one of the first crime labs, and modern scientific police work owes much to him. His most famous case was the Candy Box Murders (1930).

## HOPKINS EXPERT DESCRIBES BOMB FOR BRADY JURY

Dr. R. W. Wood, Physicist,  
Testifies In Rockville  
Murder Trial

[From a Staff Correspondent]  
Rockville, Md., June 5—The State's case in the trial of Leroy Brady for the murder of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Naomi Hall Brady, reached its climax

Baltimore Evening Sun of June 5, 1930, tells of Wood's testimony in Brady Case.

out of any trouble he got into. The evidence was all circumstantial, as it was never proved who actually loaded the device with dynamite and delivered the package. The first trial of Leroy ended in a hung jury, but a second jury found him guilty of second degree murder and he was sentenced to ten years. Two juries could not agree on his brother's part and Herman went free. While Leroy was in prison a cache of hidden dynamite was reported to have been found in the garage where he worked, wrapped in a newspaper dated a month before the murder.

If this was good for scientific detection 30 years ago, a case of Raymond C. Schindler's in 1910 and 1911 still ranks as one of the top jobs in bringing a killer

## CONTINUED Famous Cases of Great Detectives

to justice by psychological trickery. Schindler started his illustrious career investigating insurance claims after the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. Although his private investigative work was often in the headlines for the next 53 years, his work in the case of Marie Smith's killing in 1910—when he headed the William J. Burns Agency's office in New York—remains a classic.

When nine-year-old Marie Smith's mutilated body was found in the woods not far from her home in Asbury Park, N.J., the police arrested a Negro prize-fighter turned odd-job man, Thomas Williams. He had been in their hands before on drunk and disorderly charges. The day Marie disappeared, Nov. 9, 1910, he had been seen walking through the woods with an axe in his hand. He said he had been on his way to chop wood, stopped for a few drinks from a bottle he had with him, and fell asleep. He could not remember what happened to the axe. It never was found, but some of the girl's wounds could have been made with the blunt end of an axe.

The police briefly considered another possibility. A woman reported that on the afternoon of the murder she had seen a girl carrying schoolbooks talking across a hedge to a slim young man near Max Kruschka's greenhouse, which Marie passed on her way home. The woman caught only a fleeting glimpse of the man, but identified him as Frank Heidemann, Kruschka's employee. He was held as a material witness until Kruschka put up his bail, but he told such a straightforward story that he satisfied the police. All that they could find out about him was that he had come from Germany two years earlier, worked well, saved his money, seldom went out at night, and seemed quiet and well spoken.

Everyone except Sheriff Clarence Hetrick and a businessman, Randolph Miller, for whom Marie's father worked, was sure Williams was the killer, and he narrowly escaped lynching. The two doubters hired Schindler to learn the truth. Schindler shared their belief that the case against Williams was 99% prejudice and emotion and 1% circumstantial evidence.

The detective, posing as a credit investigator—and helped unobtrusively by the Sheriff—examined the character, movements and background of every man in Asbury Park who had not already been checked out thoroughly by the police. He doubted that a stranger could have been in the vicinity of the crime entirely unnoticed, and no one had been seen that day. After painstaking inquiry, Schindler eliminated to his own satisfaction everyone but Heidemann, the greenhouse worker.

A cable to a Burns correspondent in

Germany to look into the man's record brought a report that Heidemann had left for the United States after a warning and reprimand for molesting a little girl. This convinced Schindler that Heidemann, not Williams, was the guilty man. But the only way he could prove it, he decided, was to make Heidemann convict himself.

First the detective had one of his men throw stones at the florist's chained watchdog to keep the animal howling all night. The noise did not break Heidemann's nerve, but it led him to quit his job and seek isolation among New York City's multitudes. Schindler's agents trailed him. They learned he was living on his savings, not looking for work.

Karl Neumeister, a Burns man who came from the same part of Germany as Heidemann, was assigned to win the man's confidence. He was careful not to make the first move, just sat in Heidemann's favorite restaurant as close to his quarry as he could get, reading a German language newspaper. At last Heidemann asked if he might look at it, and within a few days they were fast friends. Neumeister posed as a man of leisure with plenty of money, and Heidemann soon suggested they room together. But even then the suspect revealed nothing about himself that the detectives did not



Nemeses of tax evaders: Elmer Irey and his T-men, who fought crime with figures.

already know. He did mention that he had spent all his time in America on Staten Island before moving to the city. Schindler thought this lie indicated guilt.

He tried to scare Heidemann into a slip by having Neumeister take him to a horror movie of a girl fleeing from a sex maniac, planted in a neighborhood theater for this one showing. Heidemann rushed out in the middle of it, saying he couldn't stand such things. But he did not say why. The theater owner was a

(Continued on page 49)

WIDE WORLD



Irey's work led to conviction of Al Capone (above, second from left) for tax evasion. The vice lord of the Chicago underworld, seen leaving court, got 11 years.

# **YEAR OF THE STRIKE? "FINEST" TO UNIONIZE! INFLATION HITS HOSPITALS.**

There's apprehension in Washington that 1970 may turn out to be "the year of the strike." Nonetheless, the Administration insists that the Government will not intervene in the tough negotiations anticipated between big labor and big business.

Labor Sec'y George P. Shultz, backed by President Nixon, apparently feels that one way to fight the nation's trend toward inflation is to let labor and management fight it out over new wage demands. If the Administration sticks to its hands-off stance, nationwide walkouts threaten the rail, truck, auto, rubber, meat-packing and construction industries, among others.

Electrical industries' strikes last fall are feared to be the pattern for 1970, as both industry and labor gear to "hold the line" in their separate battles to deal with the inflation which has been eroding profits for one and earnings for the other.

The nation's "finest" are showing increasing interest in forming their own national union. The International Brotherhood of Police Officers, sponsored by the AFL-CIO, is scheduled to come to life with its first convention in March.

Some of the men in blue, egged on by the provocations and abuse of the SDS and other militant groups, now believe that local protective and benevolent associations are too limited to defend their interests. Leaders of one-big-union for the cops hope they can forge a strong labor organization from among the nation's 40,000 police forces. The union also will include the special highway, subway and housing police.

Organizers of the uniformed union have written a constitution which specifically bans strikes. However, only time will tell whether or not this prohibition effectively covers sudden outbreaks of "sickness" such as paralyzed several police forces in recent months.

The cost of hospital care is going up, up, up, according to expert testimony given the House Ways and Means Committee by spokesmen for the American Hospital Association. In 1967, the average per diem hospital treatment amounted to \$58.06. In 1968, the figure rose to \$61.38; for 1969, the outlook is for \$67.59; and by 1973, the cost of a day in a hospital bed may reach \$98.37.

The Committee is seeking ways of increasing Medicare benefits while holding down costs.

What's causing this steady rise? Mainly salaries and wages, which constitute 65% to 70% of the total cost of hospital operation, the committee was informed. Long underpaid compared with other work forces, hospital employees are in the process of catching up. The provision of hospital care runs to more than \$20 billion a year in this, the nation's third largest industry.



## **PEOPLE AND QUOTES**

### **VIEWS JUSTICE REFORM**

"... The problem of what we should do with those who are found to be guilty of criminal acts ... is one of mankind's large unsolved and largely neglected problems."—**Warren E. Burger**, U.S. Chief Justice.

### **NEGOTIATE FROM STRENGTH**

"... we have a strong military base that we must maintain so that we can always negotiate from strength, while assuring our ability to defend our interests, should negotiations fail."—**Melvin Laird**, Sec'y of Defense.

### **CALL TO ACTION**

"It's time for Americans to unite behind a move that will demonstrate the true majority opinion in this country."—**Maj. Gen. W. P. Wilson**, chief, Nat'l Guard Bureau.

### **NEWSMEN, BAH!**

"I don't consider the people who write for the news media the intellectual elite. Sometimes I think they're about the most superficial thinkers I've ever seen."—**Vice President Spiro Agnew**.

### **PAPER CHINA?**

"Although we are inclined to speak of China as a 'great power,' we should remember that this power is potential more than actual."—**William P. Rogers**, Sec'y of State.

### **HIDEOUS POLLUTION PROBLEMS**

"I think the next few years will bring the most hideous problems with pollution."—**Prince Philip**, Duke of Edinburgh.

### **POLLUTION: SOLUTION**

"Ultimately it is going to be very large amounts of very cheap energy ... that will move us from a wasteful polluted world to a more efficient and healthier one."—**Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg**, chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

**A**BOUT 8:10 ON the balmy Wednesday morning of April 16, 1947, in the Gulf port of Texas City, Tex., longshoremen working in No. 4 Hold of the French freighter *SS Grandcamp* discovered smoke seeping from a narrow opening between the hull and the cargo of fertilizer-grade ammonium nitrate (FGAN), a gritty substance which looks like maple sugar.

The *Grandcamp*, a former Liberty ship, had been loading FGAN for five days at its North Slip berth, Pier "O" Warehouse, of the Texas City Terminal Railway Company. Already on board were 46,000 paper sacks of it—2,300 tons.

While a crewman notified Capt. Charles de Guillebon, longshoremen began removing several sacks in hopes of locating the seat of the fire. A jug of drinking water was lowered and poured into the opening. It had negligible effect. Another jug was lowered. It, too, gurgled

NAT'L BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS



Fire in the hold of S.S. *Grandcamp* (above) set off chain of explosions that wrecked Texas City port.

ineffectually into the smoke. A fire extinguisher was emptied. Still the smoke oozed.

Deck hands lowered a hose. "Not too much water!" someone warned. "You'll damage the cargo."

The smell suggested that only a few sacks or some wooden dunnage was smoldering. There was no thought of calling the fire department and no reason for anyone to suspect that the nation's worst industrial catastrophe was about to occur. FGAN was almost impossible to burn and, by itself, was considered non-explosive. It had all come from U.S. Army Ordnance plants in Nebraska and Iowa. During WW2, ammonium nitrate had been a major ingredient, with TNT, in demolition bombs. With peace, the government's stockpile was being converted into nitrogen-rich fertilizer. More than 80,000 tons of FGAN had recently passed without mishap through Texas City, most of it destined for the war-depleted farm fields in Europe under



Smoke shrouds Texas City (located in inset) as piers and portside chemical plant catch the

# The Day Texas City Blew Up

*The nation's worst industrial disaster occurred  
on a Texas waterfront on April 16, 1947.*



brunt of the blasts and burn. Threatened oil storage tanks (right) later blew. A path 12 blocks wide and 20 blocks long was torn through the city.

# The Day Texas City Blew Up

United Nations sponsored relief programs.

Unaware of the rapidly worsening situation aboard the *Grandcamp*, other longshoremen continued to work two other former Liberty ships, the *High Flyer* and the *Wilson B. Keene*, berthed at piers in the Main Slip, 600 feet south of the Frenchman. At Pier "A," the *High Flyer* held 961 tons of FGAN in addition to its 2,000-ton cargo of sulphur, and was loading boxcars and gondolas for French railways. Across from her, the *Keene* was taking on flour and rice at Pier "B" Warehouse.

Texas City, ten miles north of Galveston, was prospering. Population had tripled to 20,000 during the war. The city's industries, including three oil refineries, two chemical plants and tank farms holding millions of barrels of petroleum and other flammables, had quickly switched to peacetime activity. The only things which marred Texas City's exuberance that morning were the overcrowded schools requiring half-day sessions and a ten-day-old strike of telephone workers.

North of the *Grandcamp*, beyond the ocean-going barge *Longhorn II*, lay the 40-acre complex of Monsanto Chemical Company, Texas City's major employer. Monsanto had nearly 500 on its payroll. There were, in addition, more than 100

construction laborers at work on a \$1 million expansion program to convert from manufacturing wartime styrene for synthetic rubber to polystyrene for plastics.

Twenty minutes after discovery, the fire aboard the *Grandcamp* was spreading fast. Smoke, heat and the overwhelming stench of the disintegrating FGAN forced the coughing, sweat-drenched longshoremen from the hold. The cloud of white smoke spiraling amidships was noticed for the first time by many among the hundreds of workers on the docks and at Monsanto. Still no alarm was turned in. Many assumed that because the terminal fire siren had not sounded, there was no cause for worry. Probably the *Grandcamp* was undergoing a commonplace fumigation. Nor did anyone happen to mention the fire to Henry J. Baumgartner, who was in his office just scant yards from the *Grandcamp*. Baumgartner, a purchasing agent for the terminal, also was chief of the Texas City Volunteer Fire Department.

Puzzled by the failure of ordinary methods to extinguish the fire, Captain de Guillebon decided to try steam which, he was certain, would smother the blaze. It would take about ten minutes to replace the hatch covers, dog them down,

spread tarpaulins and plug the ventilation cowl before the *Grandcamp's* steam injection system could be turned on. During that time the fire would continue to spread, but this delay was unavoidable. Steam, a recognized ship-board fire-fighting method, was a tactic that probably any other officer in Captain de Guillebon's position would have chosen.

A worse mistake could not have been made. Steam might have put out the fire involving the paper sacks, wood dunnage and the petroleum wax which coated the FGAN to keep it from solidifying. But chemists would have known that slow-to-burn ammonium nitrate will, under

WIDE WORLD



Aerial view of disaster site. Highly flammable industrials in area added to inferno.

UPI



*Wilson B. Keene*, too slow to escape to safety, was caught in chain reaction of explosions. Split apart by a blast, part of her blew over a warehouse, demolished a string of boxcars.



This steel pillar, thought to be part of the *Grandcamp*, was hurled over two miles inland.



Prize-winning photo shows Ruby Clark of Texas City trying to get call through for help as she stands amid wreckage of her home. Photo was titled "Hell on Earth."

three conditions—heat, confinement and pressure—become highly explosive. The faster the heating, moreover, the greater the probability of a blast. Chemists would have explained that the 2,300-ton mass of FGAN aboard was already hot. The FGAN was confined in the steel-hulled ship. In addition to the pressure of the heated gases, there was still more pressure being exerted by the 46,000 sacks piled many layers deep. Sealing the hold would not only cork the escape of heat and pressure, but speedily accelerate heating. The *Grandcamp* would become a 7,176-ton, 437-foot-long iron pressure cooker with no safety valve. The chemical reaction would be comparable to a roller coaster ride. Slow to climb to the peak of the steepest incline, the roller coaster reaches the point of no return, then roars down the other side.

But Captain de Guillebon was a seaman, not a chemist. Also, not one of the sacks carried a warning that FGAN could become explosive. It is understandable, therefore, that neither the captain nor anybody else thought to seek the counsel of any of the several hundred chemists working directly across from the *Grandcamp*, many of whom were undoubtedly watching the fire.

At 8:33 a.m., when Police Chief W. L. Ladish received a telephone call that

smoke was coming from a ship on the docks, time was beginning to run out for Texas City. Chief Ladish triggered the city's siren calling out the volunteers. Terminal officials sounded their siren, too, and quickly put in calls to Galveston for tugs in the event the situation required the *Grandcamp* to be taken into the Gulf and scuttled, or the *High Flyer* and *Keene* to be towed to safety.

Chief Baumgartner was among the first of the fire fighters to reach the *Grandcamp*. He had headed the fire department for 20 years and from past shipboard fires concurred in Captain de Guillebon's decision to use steam. Chief Baumgartner was unable to speak French, but he managed to make the point that he wanted to see the ship's manifest to determine what other cargo might give trouble if the fire continued to spread. The *Grandcamp*, he found, also held 5,900 balls of sisal twine in large bales, 9,334 bags of shelled peanuts, 380 bales of cotton, farm machinery, an automobile, a large quantity of oil well drilling rods, and 16 cases of rifle ammunition.

The wails of the sirens and those of all four of Texas City's fire engines, together with the lazy plume of darkening smoke, attracted several hundred spectators, including many children not yet in school for the day. Among them was 12-year-old Harold Baumgartner, son of the chief, who liked to go to fires and watch his dad. The boy also knew that the de-

UPI



With aid of a crane, rescuers search through refinery debris for missing women workers.

CONTINUED **The Day  
Texas City Blew Up**

partment had just bought a new fire engine which had yet to get its hose wet. Ditching his books, he began pedaling his bicycle toward the column of smoke.

Police were keeping spectators off Pier "O," but a crewman of the *High Flyer* managed to get close enough to snap excellent photographs. The crowd was in a festive mood, although the gaiety changed somewhat when word spread that ammunition was aboard. Many left and thus a good number of lives were saved, because 16 cases of bullets caused more alarm than the 46,000 bags of FGAN. Fortunately, still more people drifted away when the hatch was finally sealed and the smoke diminished. At Monsanto, Carpenter Foreman Ralph Ford would be able to recall telling his laborers, "Fire's out, guys. Let's get back to work." The *High Flyer's* camera-bug crewman decided there was nothing more worth shooting and walked back to his ship. Otherwise, some of the most graphic fire-fighting photos ever taken probably would have been lost and investigators would not have been provided with one of the best chronicles of the final minutes of the *Grandcamp*.

Going on 9 a.m., the situation was rapidly going from bad to worse. Steam was jetting into the hold, but instead of putting out the fire as Captain de Guillebon and Chief Baumgartner expected, the hatch covers were straining against their grips, tarpaulin covers were smoldering, and the fire fighters could feel, through their thick-soled shoes, the heat of the burning cargo under them. Ominously, there was a fearsome trembling as the molten FGAN came to a high-pressure boil. The peak of the roller coaster's incline was near at hand.

At 9:02 a.m., Fred Brumley and Charles Norris took off from Texas City Airport in a small plane and joined another sightseeing aircraft circling far above the *Grandcamp*. From the air, the outline of Texas City resembled a cowboy boot. To the north, high up in the boot, was the residential area of wood-frame houses. Below them was the thriving business district which served as a buffer between the homes and the industrial area. Clustered in the one-mile-long, half-mile-wide heel of the dock were, in order, Monsanto, the *Longhorn II*, the *Grandcamp*, Pier "O," Pier "A," the *High Flyer*, the *Wilson B. Keene* and Pier "B." Toward the toe of the boot—which pointed west—was a 470,000-bushel grain elevator, a chemical plant, three refineries and row upon row of petroleum and chemical storage tanks, with their silver sides glistening in the

UPI



Steel framework is all that remains of Monsanto Chemical Co. plant after blast hit.

early morning Texas sunshine.

Fire fighters were startled when the hatch covers suddenly blew off and a fountain of golden smoke spouted from the hold. Bits of flaming paper sacks spewed high over the *Grandcamp* and, wind-borne, wafted over the warehouses and fluttered down upon the decks of the *High Flyer* and *Keene*. Deck hands ran out hoses, while longshoremen battened hatches. The *High Flyer's* turbines were undergoing repairs. She would have to be towed to safety if the situation worsened. Aboard the *Keene*, Chief Mate Franklin R. Woodyard rang the engine room. It would take an hour, he was told, to get up steam.

Smoke boiling from the *Grandcamp* quickly turned a dark, copperish-red and the stench, fumes and heat drove fire fighters back to the pier. They played their streams onto the ship while balls of fire, like huge Roman candles, rocketed from the gaping hole of No. 4 Hold from which came a sound not unlike that of a blast furnace. Water running through the scuppers hissed as it streamed down the sides of the red-hot hull. The volunteers were joined by fire brigades from Monsanto and Republic Oil Refining Company. Desperately, they hooked up foamite equipment, but the point of no return had been reached and the only hope now was to scuttle the *Grandcamp*. Terminal Vice President W.H. "Swede" Sandberg hurried back to his office and put in another call to Galveston. Assured that tugs were on the way, he had just hung up when the roof fell in on him.

At 9:12 a.m., the *Grandcamp* blew up

and everything and everybody around it vanished in a roaring Vesuvius of flame. The blasts—survivors said there were at least two—were heard and felt for 150 miles. In Denver, Colo., more than 1,000 miles distant, the Regis College earthquake seismograph needle jiggled. Later, Monsanto Board Chairman Edgar M. Queeny said chemists calculated the *Grandcamp's* cargo packed a wallop equal to the simultaneous detonation of 250 five-ton blockbuster bombs. Comparing the blasts to those at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, he said Texas City's were probably more severe at ground zero because the atomic bombs were exploded in the air, while the *Grandcamp* blew up at ground level.

A mushroom-shaped cloud of molten iron, blazing balls of twine, flaming bales of cotton, popping ammunition, shelled peanuts, the automobile, oil well drilling rods and other debris boiled thousands of feet into the clear blue morning sky. It came raining down upon the demolished and already-blazing waterfront and industrial area. The *Grandcamp's* 2,000-pound propeller shaft sizzled more than two miles before burrowing eight feet into the ground between two houses. The 30-foot-long iron drilling rods, each weighing 1½ tons, were hurled 13,000 feet. They arrowed into the earth and bent "like twisted hairpins."

Scooping an enormous crater out of the North Slip, the blasts created a massive tidal wave which swept up the *Longhorn II*. Skimming along the crest of the wave, the 30-ton barge plopped down, barely damaged, 150 feet beyond the shore line.



Cars in a company parking lot are battered beyond use by the force of the explosion.

Monsanto Chemical Co. was instantly engulfed in mountainous clouds of thick black smoke and ugly flames billowing thousands of feet over the sprawling complex of tall fractionation towers, storage tanks, and processing, laboratory and office buildings. In the parking lot, 600 automobiles blazed. The new polystyrene warehouse vanished and from broken pipelines and ruptured tanks gushed thousands of gallons of benzol, ethylene and propane. Igniting, the flames blocked the escape of many workers. Some of them, horribly mutilated, had survived the blasts, only to be cremated in the withering heat or drowned by the tidal wave surging through the plant. The blazing chemicals floated on the water, touching off still more fires.

Other flames were spouting among the refineries and oil storage yards where tanks were crunched by the blasts or pierced by red-hot missiles. The Humble Pipeline Company farm was ripe for burning. Its ten tanks were filled to their 55 million-barrel capacity. From the blazing tanks erupted an awesome black

*(Continued on page 46)*



Row on row of victims await identification in a school gymnasium. Of the 600 persons killed, many were never identified.

# Do You Know Your Job Injury Benefits?

By HENRY LEE

THAT'S ELMER in the cartoon there. The fellow who seems to have a big wrench right through his middle. He isn't really hurt, he's up to something. Elmer is one of those guys who like to study up on some weird subject and then show off. A while back he noticed the workmen's compensation notice that had been posted on the shop wall every year for 27 years, without anyone ever reading it. He read it and hardly knew any more afterward than before. That led Elmer to read up on workmen's compensation in libraries for *weeks*. Poor fellow. After all that he couldn't get anyone in the shop to listen when he tried to spout off about it. So he dramatized it. He rigged up those two halves of a dummy cardboard wrench (a trick he picked up from a TV comedy routine, only they used arrows). Then he went to the workmen's compensation sign near the water cooler.

"Ow!" he said. "Ow! I've been hurt in a job accident. Who pays my doctor and hospital bills? How much do they pay? You guys don't know. I'll be out of work two years with a thing like this. What do I live on after I've used up my sick leave? You guys don't know. This wrench has wrecked my cardiovascular, neural, digestive, respiratory and endocrine systems. I can never do the same work again. Can I sue anybody? Who'll pay to train me for a different kind of job? You dumb oxes don't know. For all you know you get it all for free, or you get *nuttin'*."

Elmer's pals only sneered at him, but he got to them just the same. They saw themselves with a finger in a lathe, or lying at the bottom of a ladder, or with some Chemical Division acid in their eyes, or being socked by a traveling crane, or with a fallen wall-to-ceiling bookshelf on top of them. Each to his own specialty. They asked themselves the same questions Elmer wheezed at them in his most superior tone.

When Elmer tired of his act, they invented excuses to walk past the water cooler and just by chance glance at the workmen's compensation notice on the way. To their disgust it didn't answer any of the questions. It just took a lot of words to say that the place was covered by workmen's compensation according to the laws of the state.

*Here's a guide to the basic facts of job injury benefits which affect eight out of every ten employed Americans.*



One of the fellows, Jake Smith, who had always thought that workmen's compensation was the same thing as the minimum wage law, was really grateful. Elmer had at least taught him that it's some sort of system to pay off for sickness or injury on the job. He sidled up to Elmer and said, "OK, Elmer. In words of one syllable, what are the answers?"

"Whattaya mean, words of one syllable?" Elmer roared. "My God, every state has a different law. In any one state it all depends on what you're making, what your job is, how many people work there, and what happens to you. Even then they can pay you off or cut your throat with a mountain of technicalities if you get hurt or sick on the job. Go look up the cases of Paider and Snir in New York. Words of one syllable, my eye!"

Jake actually did look up Paider and Snir, and came away feeling dizzy and insecure.

Paider was a truck driver for Park East Movers in New York. He caught TB from the assistant they'd assigned to ride in the cab with him. He applied for workmen's compensation in 1961 to meet his medical costs and pay him compensation while out of work. He was entitled to it for a disease picked up as a hazard connected with his job. As this TB wasn't a cut and dried disability normally associated with truck driving, the Work-

men's Compensation Board reviewed what happened to Paider. And they awarded him his compensation. The insurers, however, took it to the Appellate Division, which unanimously *denied* the award on the basis that while TB is an occupational hazard of nurses, it isn't one for truck drivers. Paider took this setback to the New York Court of Appeals, which again denied him com-

draft from the air-conditioner blowing on her as she worked as a cashier in a J.W. Mays department store.

The Workmen's Compensation Board, by 2 to 1, awarded her compensation because the air-conditioning system was definitely a feature of her everyday job environment. And so to the Appellate

Cashiers, he said, aren't hired with the expectation that they'll work in a cold blast of air. It wasn't a hazard of cashiering, but of the particular place of work, that disabled her.



pensation in a 5 to 2 decision, stating that the hazard was the assistant, not the job of driving a truck. That was that. Jake Smith closed the books on Paider and looked up the Snir case muttering, "He got TB on the job, didn't he?"

Snir, he found, was a gal who developed disabling myositis (chronic strain) in the muscles of her neck and right shoulder. The medical evidence showed that it was the result of the cold

Division, which sustained her award by a 3 to 2 vote on the same reasoning as that of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

But after that the Court of Appeals, by a 4 to 3 vote, turned her down as it had turned Paider down. Judge John F. Scileppi gave the majority decision.

Judge Francis Bergan objected to both the Paider and Snir decisions in the Court of Appeals. There was a recognizable link between the working conditions and the disabilities in each case, he said, supported by the medical evidence. In his opinion the court was moving backward in denying either case. But Judge Scileppi said that New York *law* requires that the ailment must flow from a distinctive feature of the *kind of work* performed if there is to be compensation. If occupational diseases are to be routinely compensated when they arise from special working conditions rather than the normal nature of the job, the legis-

# Do You Know Your Job Injury Benefits?

lature would have to make the change, not the court.

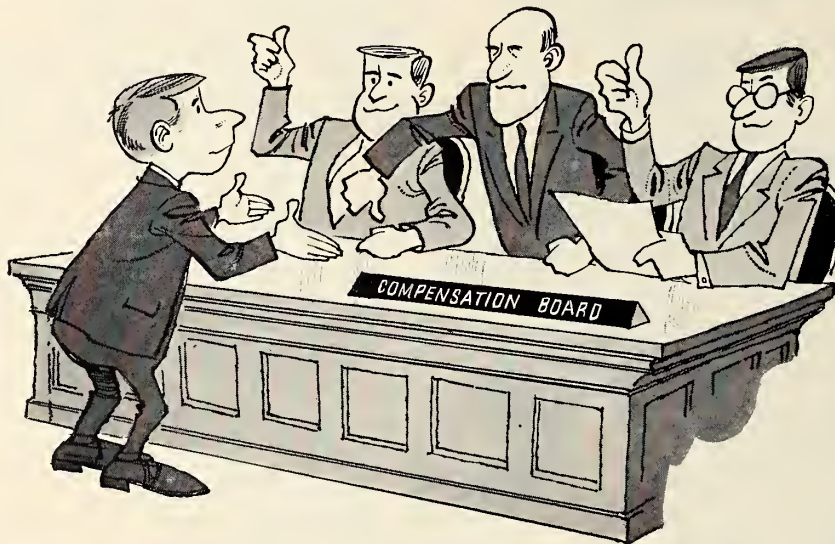
Jake Smith came away from the Snir case grinding his teeth. "Good Lord," he muttered to Elmer next day, "what *could* happen to a cashier in the *normal* work of cashiering? All kinds of things can happen to someone at a cash register that'd disable her, but I guess you'd have to be bit by a dollar bill to collect."

"I know," said Elmer. "But she wouldn't have gotten that far in some states. You're only covered if your job or industry is considered hazardous. New York—and maybe most states—include almost every kind of job or industry as 'hazardous.' But stock raising isn't 'hazardous' in Wyoming, though dude ranching is. Logging isn't 'hazardous' in Maine. Independent contracting and turpentine work aren't 'hazardous' in Florida. Neither is professional athletics—oh, my aching knee! Sawmills, logging, steam laundries, rock quarries and tur-

First, it's a lot better than what used to be. To appreciate that let's sit still for a bit of history. If we go back to the turn of the century in America we find a situation in which it could be just too bad for you if you were hurt at work. You knew you took that chance when you took the job, didn't you? That's exactly what Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, told a railway engineer named Farwell in 1841, when he tried to sue the Boston and Worcester Rail Road for the loss of one hand in an accident caused when a brakeman failed to throw a switch. What's more, Judge Shaw told Farwell, under old English common law the engineer stood in relation to the railroad as a servant stands in relation to his master. And the "master" could not be liable for an injury caused to one "servant" (Farwell) by another "servant" (the brakeman). In short, it was the brakeman's fault, and not the railroad's.

Here were two principles of law laid

negligence was on the shoulders of the worker, though the facts of the case might not easily be available to him. The employer's attorneys would be quick to try to show some contributory negligence on his part. An employer could drag a case through the courts for years, imposing legal costs beyond the means of the injured worker. For his temerity in bringing a lawsuit at all, the worker was almost sure to be fired. And, this being the era before strong unions, any of his fellow workers who testified in his behalf could expect to be fired also. The result of all this was that in 90% of the cases injured workers had no legal relief. A serious injury on the job usually meant destitution. By the end of the last century, says Prof. Herman Miles Somers, "every industrial town was supporting thousands of maimed workers and their families."



If compensation cases are not clear-cut, it is almost impossible to predict their outcome because of the way appeals boards or courts interpret the laws' fine points.

pine production aren't 'hazardous' in South Carolina."

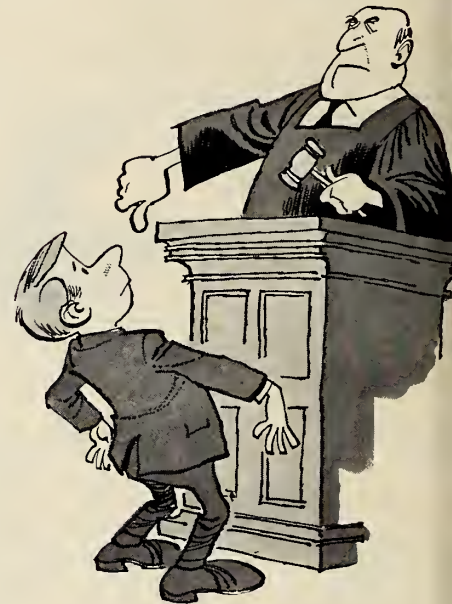
"Sawmills?" groaned Jake. "Why my wife's brother lost his. . ."

"I know, I know," said Elmer. "But like the judge said, it's what's in the law, and you've got 54 different laws."

Let's leave Elmer and Jake at this point. As their voices fade, let's see what we can add to anyone's better understanding of the mysterious, complex and many-sided thing called workmen's compensation that's supposed to take care of us in some way or other, for better or worse, if we are hurt or get sick on the job. Since our two friends are complaining about the system, let's look first at what is—or should be—good about it, and then come back to the gripes.

down that were soon widely accepted to cover job accidents: (1) The worker took a calculated risk in accepting a job, and (2) The employer couldn't be sued for the negligence of other employees. Soon two more principles were added: (3) If negligence by the employer *could* be proved, *any* contributory negligence by the injured employee erased *all* of the employer's responsibility, (4) If an injured employee *could* win damages, he was the *only* one who could sue. That is, if he died, his widow and orphans had no claim.

For three-quarters of a century, these were the rules that held firm. They gave an injured worker little ground to stand on in court. The burden of proof of



Meanwhile, the rapid growth of big industry (with little organized efforts at job safety) sent serious job accidents spiralling upward. Frederick Lewis Allen has noted that in 1901, one of every 137 railroad operating workers was killed at work and one of every 26 was injured. 1907 was the nation's worst year for job accidents. That year, 4,534 rail workers and 2,534 bituminous coal miners died in accidents, while untold thousands in all industries were seriously injured.

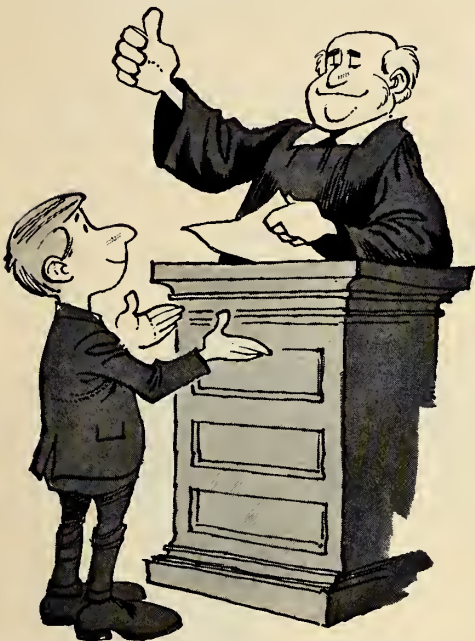
All this carnage, and the visible destitution of the injured or their survivors, strengthened the hand of reformers. By 1908 almost every state had some kind of a law increasing the liability of employers. Most of them wiped out or softened the "master-servant" theory of Judge Shaw. They tended only to *reduce* what an injured worker could collect if he were guilty of contributory negligence, instead of wiping out all relief for him. Widows and orphans began to get recognition. In 27 states, it was made

ILLUSTRATED BY BOB CLARKE

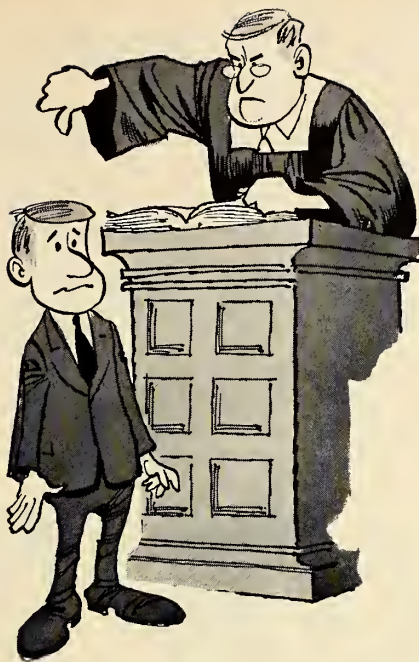
illegal for employers to require new workers to sign statements waiving all claims in job accidents.

But most of these laws only applied to especially hazardous jobs, such as mining, and all of them still made it necessary to prove, in court, that somebody was at fault in each accident.

In Europe that idea had already gone by the boards. In 1884, Germany adopted a "workmen's compensation" law.



It was a compulsory program for industry, paid for through non-profit insurance funds. In general, it fixed payments to be made automatically to injured workers on the basis of what had happened to them, without lawsuits or any question being raised about whose



pay an injured worker his true medical costs, plus regular payments, on some scale, by way of compensation. Or (if he's killed) some regular payments to his minor children and/or unmarried widow.

One feature of it is that an injured worker *cannot* sue for a separate judgment if entitled to workmen's compensation. He must take what the insurance system offers. He *may* sue (if he can see a way to do it) if he is denied the protection of workmen's com-

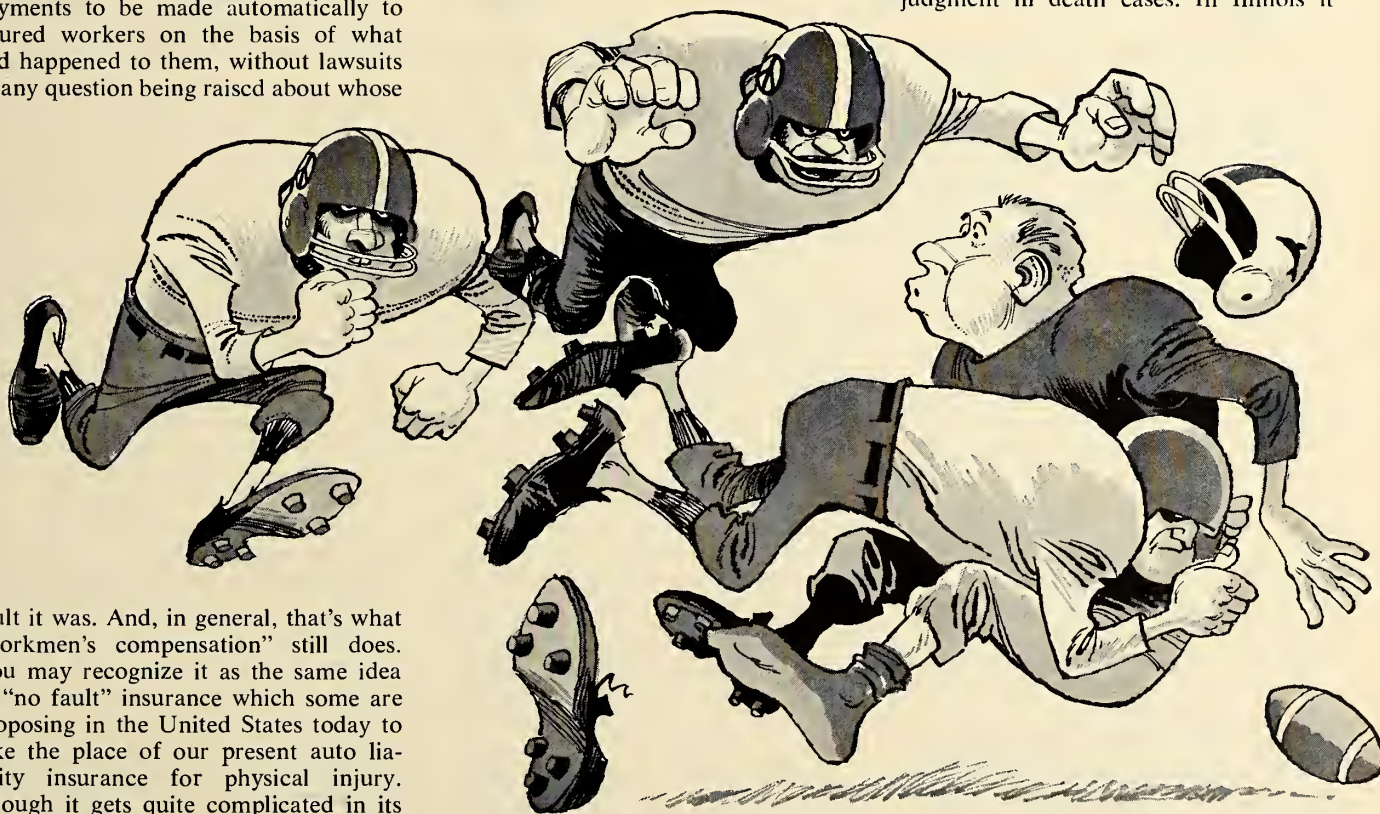
pensation. And of course he may find himself in court, as Paider and Snir did, to sue for his right to workmen's compensation if he's denied it or if it is challenged.

England adopted workmen's compensation in 1897. By 1912, every European country had some version of it. But in the United States it then was said to smack too much of socialism.

Yet the early reforms in the United States failed. As new laws made employers more suable than they had been, they protected themselves voluntarily, or under state compulsion, with ordinary liability insurance. The injured worker still had to go to court to prove whose fault it was, and now he had more insurance companies to resist him in court battles. If anything, they were harder to beat than the employers were, since resisting claims was a good part of their regular business.

Worse yet, as a New York investigating commission noted, there was no guilt, or fault, in most industrial accidents. Workmen were being maimed by the complexity, mechanization and speed of new processes and the growing uses of toxic materials. The commission reported that 87% of 280 industrial deaths in 1907-08 were due to "modern" causes, not negligence. Yet the victims must prove fault before they could get relief. A Minnesota commission found that 72% of 1,253 accidents it studied were due to hazards inherent in the jobs.

An Ohio commission said that it took an average of three years to reach a judgment in death cases. In Illinois it



fault it was. And, in general, that's what "workmen's compensation" still does. You may recognize it as the same idea as "no fault" insurance which some are proposing in the United States today to take the place of our present auto liability insurance for physical injury. Though it gets quite complicated in its detail, workmen's compensation tries to

Benefits can exclude such "non-hazardous" work as football, sawmilling, quarrying.

# Do You Know Your Job Injury Benefits?

took three years even in non-fatal cases. In New York it took anywhere from six months to six years.

The New York commission said an injured worker was usually forced to accept whatever settlement was offered "because he cannot wait; or he must risk a lawsuit . . . which he is likely to lose." It reported that damages were paid in only 52,000 cases out of 415,000 claims concluded by the nine largest liability insurers in 1906-08. And little of the money paid into liability insurance by employers ever reached the claimants.

swung the same way. A great majority of its members told the National Association of Manufacturers that they, too, favored a change to workmen's compensation—also in 1909.

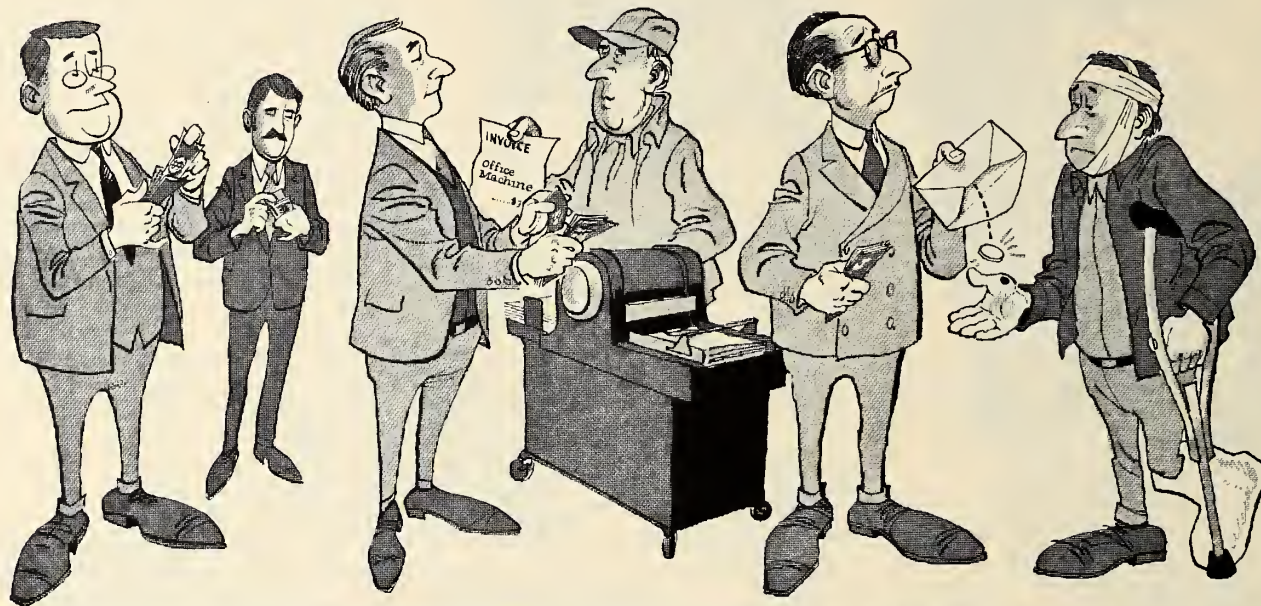
With this clear sentiment from both labor and management, workmen's compensation replaced "employer liability" in most states by 1920, and in all states by 1948, when Mississippi became the last to join the fold.

As Elmer said, there are now 54 different laws. That includes the 50 states, plus D.C. and Puerto Rico, and two

for workmen's compensation which the Department of Labor has said each state should follow, though few do. Let's look at some of its recommendations.

1. *Workmen's compensation should be compulsory.* In half the states some or all employers *must* cover their workers by paying into a workmen's comp insurance fund. In the other half, employers can come in or stay out as they please. If you are in such a state, you'd have to inquire to see if you're covered at all. Elective states include Montana, Maine, New Mexico, Florida and many in between.

2. *The number of employees should have nothing to do with being covered.* In 27 states, small establishments (hav-



Before Workmen's Compensation replaced liability insurance, very little of the money spent ever reached the injured.

The commission said that for every \$100 so spent, \$63 went to the insurance companies, their agents, their salesmen or their attorneys. Only \$37 of it trickled down to the injured, who then paid from a third to a half of that to their own lawyers. Iowa and Wisconsin commissions allowed that the injured got \$28 and \$29 respectively of each \$100 spent on employers' liability insurance.

At the same time, a complaint that's familiar today in auto accident cases was prevalent. When an injured worker *could* get past all the legal entanglements he might get a very small or a huge award from a jury. It might, or might not, give him a big grant for pain and suffering and other intangibles on top of his actual losses for medical costs, lost work-time, etc. A Minnesota commission found awards for an eye ranging from \$270 to \$2,700; for a hand from \$405 to \$4,200, for a foot from \$50 to \$3,000. The big awards made the American Federation of Labor happy, but the small ones and the legal messes finally swung it in favor of workmen's compensation in 1909. Employers, in considerable numbers,

federal laws—one for federal employees, one for longshoremen and harbor workers. (Railway and maritime workers have their own setups that are outside the scope of workmen's compensation and like what they have.)

How can the average Joe find where he stands in all this, if he suffers a job disability? Only a few things are generally true: 1) If he's covered on his job (with no argument) he'll collect what his state law says he can collect for medical care, and for weekly compensation, while if he's killed his widow and orphans can do the same; 2) If he's found to be covered he *cannot* sue for more—while on the other hand he should be able to collect what's coming to him promptly. Of course there can always be an argument raised by the insurers as to whether he *is* covered for what happens to him, as we've seen in the Paider and Snir cases. If he is not covered in the first place, or if it's ruled that his case doesn't fit, then he *might* sue.

There's a lot more to it, and perhaps the best way to digest some of it is to take at least a peek at a set of standards

ing from 2 to 15 people hired) are excluded, and this includes some compulsory and some elective states. In South Carolina, shops with 15 or fewer workers aren't covered. In New Hampshire, Connecticut and Nevada, 2-man shops are excluded. In 23 states, the excluded size-limit is from 3 (several states) to 11 (Missouri). The Department of Labor argues that the small shops are usually the most dangerous. They don't have the elaborate safety programs or safety know-how of bigger firms. And they are financially less able to compensate injured workers by other means, including court judgments.

3. *Farm workers ought to be covered.* Only 12 states and Puerto Rico place farm workers under workmen's comp on the same basis as others. Eight others let certain farm workers in, chiefly those who work around machinery. The rest either exclude them entirely or permit employers of some farm workers to come in voluntarily. The Labor Department says that farm work is among the most hazardous of callings, which may be why

(Continued on page 55)

## LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

# Better Golf

**P**SYCHOLOGISTS now propose that there's more to playing good golf than knowing how. There are at least two intangible factors that often are even more important: self-confidence and the ability to relax while concentrating. A golf pro, magazine articles and books, and practice will enable you to master techniques, but the right mental attitudes are needed to set up your physical machinery to apply this knowledge.

Self-confidence helps make the champions. Gary Player says that Arnold Palmer EXPECTS to sink every putt. He usually does. Gary himself holes many of his bunker shots because he believes in his ability. When you're about to swing at the ball, if you think, for example, "I might slice this one," you're beaten before you start. It's called "negative thinking," and it works like this: if you have any doubt you won't do it correctly, you're not expecting to do it correctly, and if you don't mentally expect to, there's only a slight chance you will. And then should you do it correctly, it will actually be by accident. Your subconscious is the opponent who reminds you that you might do it wrong, and then short-circuits your coordination. Self-confidence will make it your ally. Simply hoping is not enough; you must be convinced. Of course, it doesn't make sense to convince yourself you can pull off an impossible shot, but records show that even in such cases self-confidence sometimes accomplishes miracles.

"Concentrate, but relax," advise the pros. How can you do both at the same time? Like swinging easily and hitting the ball hard? Or standing straight without being tense? By concentrating *mentally* and relaxing physically. Extend your arm. There is no muscular tension present. You just told your arm to extend itself and it did. Similarly, you can order your arms to swing a club easily, your body to stand straight. Concentrate not your muscles, but your brain on applying the how-to knowledge stored in it.

There's another interesting fact discovered by psychologists. You can practice golf—in fact, almost any sport—while lying down with eyes closed! Play the game mentally. Relive the great strokes you've made, making the picture as accurate and detailed as possible. Then play a new game, going over each point meticulously: teeing up the ball, selecting the club, feeling its handle in your grip, stance, swing, etc. It is important that each shot be realistic and that you play it perfectly. In recent experiments, one basketball team spent two sessions a day for a month in actual practice, while a second team (evenly matched) did all its practice mentally while lying down. Then they played each other. Result: the "mental" team lost by only four points, due mostly to lack of exercise.

**SNOWMOBILING** is said to be America's fastest growing winter outdoor sport. Considered merely a rich man's toy only a decade ago, the snowmobile has earned wide acceptance with about a million in use in the U.S. and Canada. Families out for all kinds of fun in the snow use them. Ice fishermen, hunters, trappers, mountain and forest patrols and utility line repairmen



Johnson Skee-Horse pulls girl skier.

in the deep snow country find them increasingly indispensable. More ground can be covered with a snowmobile than on snowshoes. Snowmobiling clubs are springing up all over with the prime goals of improving overall performance and safety along with the sponsorship of racing and skill driving events. Snowmobiles are great for flatland skiing—called ski-joring—as shown here in the photo. The vehicle is a Skee-Horse made by Johnson Motors, a division of the Outboard Marine Corp., and retails at either \$1,275 or \$1,395 depending on whether manual or electric start is desired. Write Johnson Motors in Waukegan, Ill., 60085 for more information.

**HOMEMADE** spoons and spinners can be made from old Venetian blind slats, suggests Matt Legge of Dunmore, Pa. Cut to shape with a shears, drill holes where needed. Be sure to file off all sharp edges, then spray-paint. Motion will depend on the curve you cut from the slat.

**FOR COMFORT** in a winter camp, there's the "Heat-Pal," an alcohol-burning portable stove that doubles as a cooker. It will boil a pint of water in 7 minutes. New burner design makes it the safest, most efficient and versatile stove yet offered the sportsman. It will burn from 5 to 20 hours on 1½ pints of fuel, depending on heat-volume setting. Prices: from \$23 to \$30 from Gloy's 11 Addison St., Larchmont, N.Y. 10538.

**NEW IDEA** in insect repellent comes from L.L. Bean, Freeport, Maine, that state's famous sporting-goods store. It's simply a

bright red shirt. In Maine they've learned that black flies especially can't stand red and fly the other way.

**NOISY BOATS** can be silenced by covering their bottoms with a car's old floor mats, writes B. Ruppel of Vincennes, Ind. They also provide non-slip footing. Use them over the gunwales as bumpers when docking, too.

**SOME LURES** come with plastic or rubber "hula" type skirts, or you can make your own by glueing pieces of rubber bands to the lure. Most effective, reports Edmand Rachal of Elton, Louisiana, is to put the skirt on backwards, so its strips point forward. Then watch the action, like a bunch of worms gone crazy. And fish can't resist it.

**STEP-ON** bellows pump for sportsmen is a new product from Gloys, Larchmont, N.Y. Every time you step on it, it pumps 2½ quarts of air into your sleeping bag, float, beach ball or other low-pressure device. Folds flat; weight is 2½ pounds. Comes with a four-foot hose and coupling. Price: \$7.95.

**MINNOWS** for bait lose their pep quickly, even in an aerated bucket, but it's easy to make them lively again, says Mrs. Royal Hadley of Boonville, Ind. Just add a half-dozen drops of old-fashioned iodine to the water. Iodized salt, just a couple of pinches, also works wonders.

**DOUBLE-SKIN** positive flotation canoe from Kayot, Mankato, Minn., is 17 feet long, weighs 75 lbs. It will take rapids, can jump logs, and even crash into rocks without serious damage. Difficult to capsize and impossible to sink. Material is new A.B.S. thermoformed Cyclocac plastic.

**TREBLE-HOOK** lures are frequently lost on bottom snags. Fred Geiger of Irvington, N.J., says an angler can reduce the percentage of losses simply by cutting off the bottom hook of the treble, then the lure will ride with its two remaining hooks pointed upward. They'll slip over a log without snagging, but they'll snag a fish's jaw.

**POLELESS TENT** of new design can be erected in two minutes. An outside frame of fiberglass rods is assembled by ferrules like a fishing rod, and snaps in position, making a four-sleeper tent with floor and netting door. Folds into a roll 15x38 inches. Weight: 27 lbs. Made by Thermos. Two-sleeper size also available.

**TO REMOVE** your spinning lure from a monofilament line, simply loop the line to tie a small knot where you want it to break, then give the lure a quick tug, suggests John Pascavage of Olyphant, Pa. Another quick method, if you're smoking, is simply to touch the monofilament with the lighted end of your cigarette.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

JANUARY 1970

**HOW VETERANS' INTERESTS MADE OUT  
IN THE 91ST CONGRESS DURING 1969:**

Here's a brief review of some of the laws passed during the first session of the 91st Congress in 1969 which are of interest to veterans and which affect Legion programs or fulfill all or part of Legion mandates.

A long-standing objective of the Legion's was accomplished with the passage of PL91-96, a law to increase the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for widows and children of veterans . . . The law sets up a new table of monthly rates which range from a low of \$167 to a high of \$426 with widows of deceased veterans having children up to age 18 receiving an additional \$20 per month.

PL91-101 eliminates the six-month limitation on nursing home care for service-disabled veterans and PL91-102 provides complete medical services, including out-patient care for any non-service-connected disability, to war veterans who have service-connected disabilities which are permanent in nature and totally disabling.

Also passed were laws to: improve the aid to dependent children program under social security; provide funds for payment of unemployment compensation to returning servicemen; liberalize eligibility requirement and increase the federal contribution toward payment of specially adapted housing for seriously disabled service-connected veterans, and to extend permanent protection to service-connected statutory awards on the same 20 year basis as recognized for service-connected ratings.

It was also hoped Congress would adopt laws before adjournment that will: provide increases in funds and other improvements in educational assistance programs for certain handicapped children; provide funds for continuation of veterans employment and reemployment programs; provide unemployment compensation benefits to discharged servicemen on the same basis as retired federal employees; grant the Administrator of Veterans Affairs authority to regulate interest rates on GI Home Loans; increase the educational assistance allowances for Vietnam vets and certain widows and children and improve certain items that may be excluded from income computations for pension purposes.

**RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL WITH  
SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES  
MAY ELECT LARGER OF TWO BENEFITS:**

Under the law retired service personnel who are eligible for similar benefits from the military and the Veterans Administration may elect to take the greater of them or a combination that will result in a greater net benefit . . . Often, a military retiree should waive his retirement pay (or a portion) and accept VA benefits . . . For example, a serviceman of 20 years active duty retires as an E-4 with 50% of his base pay as retirement annuity . . . This money is taxable and income tax must be paid . . . Upon application to the VA he is found to have service-connected disabilities rated at 20% and is awarded \$43.00 monthly compensation . . . This money is non-taxable . . . The veteran should waive \$43.00 per month of his service retirement pay so that he can get the tax-free compensation . . . In later years, his disability may progress to the point that compensation will out-reach his service retirement pay.

Under different circumstances, the same E-4, with a wife and three children, could be permanently retired with a disability from the armed forces evaluated at 50% . . . The latest pay tables accord him \$126.30 per month if he had six years active duty . . . This money is considered tax free for income tax purposes . . . Upon application to the VA he is also rated as 50% service-disabled and entitled to \$156.00 per month compensation . . . Here, the veteran may elect to waive all or a portion of his tax-free military retirement pay and take the \$156.00 from the VA or he may continue to get \$126.30 from the military and \$29.70 from the VA to make up the difference . . . In no case can he get more than the law allows.

Military retirees may receive medical care in VA facilities on a space-available basis . . . If also rated service-connected by the VA he will then have a higher priority for VA hospital admission.

The wife and children of a military retiree who are entitled to military hospital privileges may still retain those privileges even if the husband elects to receive VA disability compensation.

JANUARY, 1970

## Legion Mounts Campaign To Back President's Peace Aims

National program under way by Legion and Auxiliary to solicit signatures on pledges of support for President Nixon's efforts to end the war in Vietnam and secure an honorable, lasting peace.

The American Legion has taken action to support President Nixon's efforts to secure honorable peace in Vietnam. That action centers on the immediate solicitation of signatures in support of the President's program by Legionnaires and posts in every community.

Meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 10-11, 1969, for the dual purpose of commemorating the final event in its Golden Anniversary celebration—the 50th anniversary of its First National Convention held in that city in Nov. 1919—and observing Veterans Day, the Legion's National Executive Committee, in special session, unanimously resolved to back the President in his peace negotiation efforts and called for a nationwide campaign by posts, Auxiliary units and individual Legionnaires to send pledges of support (see below for copy of pledge) into the Legion's Washington headquarters for transmission to the President and Congress. It was thus hoped a channel might be set up to give America's "silent majority" a way to show their support of the President's efforts and their opposition to peace-at-any-price proposals.

The resolution adopted referred to the vocal and militant minority who create disunity in our nation and endanger the lives of our fighting men in Vietnam by their conduct and actions relative to the President's efforts to resolve the conflict.

Confident that a vast majority of the American people would support any move for a just, lasting and honorable peace consistent with the security of our country, the Legion called for "programs which will reassure our fighting men of public support and which will indicate to the enemy and to the militants and revolutionaries our resolve for a peace with honor."

The resolution specifically urged Legion posts and Auxiliary units to circulate pledges of support for the President's policies on Vietnam consistent with our nation's security and that these signed pledges be forwarded to The American

Legion's Washington Office for delivery to the President and to the Congress.

Even as the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee was formulating plans for a national organization campaign of support, thousands of Legion posts and Auxiliary units were coincidentally moving into gear around the nation with similar programs of their own.

One of the most ambitious insofar as effect and wide range were concerned was the action taken by the New York Department of the Legion which purchased a full page ad supporting the

President in the New York Daily News, one of the largest newspapers in the nation.

Included in the ad—which appeared on Nov. 12—was a coupon to be filled out by readers of the newspaper and mailed back to Department Headquarters for eventual packaging in bulk and transmission to the President and Congress. A replica of the ad appears on page 36.

As this issue went to press, tens of thousands of the coupons pledging support of the President had reached the New York office. Many senders, wishing to ensure their pledge would make it through post office machinery, had inserted the coupon in an envelope even though the ad hadn't called for that.

Other persons, fearing loss or damage to coupons (thin news-stock), stapled or Scotch-taped them to cardboards or postcards.

The N.Y. Department also mailed copies of the ad to all its county and district organizations suggesting that similar ads

### PLEDGE OF SUPPORT

We, the undersigned, support the position of the President of the United States for an honorable and just peace in Vietnam consistent with the continued maintenance of the security of our own country.

NAME (Signature)

CITY and STATE

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Mail to: The American Legion

1608 K Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20006

Here is a shortened form of the Legion's Pledge of Support for the President's policies on Vietnam. Use it as a model to duplicate in large petition size. When full of signatures, mail to The American Legion, 1608 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

be placed in local newspapers around the state.

Shortly after the Legion meeting in Minneapolis, Nat'l Cmdr J. Milton Patrick conference-called all department commanders asking for quick action to get millions of signatures, if possible, on pledges of support for the President's Vietnam policy. Here is representative reaction from some of the departments.

• In Pennsylvania, Legion Dep't Adjutant Ed Hoak started from the Ohio-Pennsylvania state line with a load of Pledges of Support in his station wagon and drove eastward on the Pennsylvania Turnpike, meeting district commanders at intersections and tollbooths along the way. The Pennsylvania Legion was able to distribute close to 200,000 pledge forms to its 926 posts within 24 hours with this modern-day version of the Pony Express. Another department staff member drove westbound from the eastern terminus of the Turnpike. Adjutant Hoak reports he has newspaper clippings ankle-deep in his office supporting the Legion and the President's policies.

• In Illinois, Dep't Adjutant E. V. "Skip" Kiesling reported Illinois Legionnaires blanketed the state with Pledges of Support with almost house-to-house distribution in some areas and at checkout counters in supermarkets. Many were distributed at colleges in the state. "Skip" reports favorable television and radio coverage for the President's efforts and good reaction to the pledges. One Illinois woman said: "Thank God. Somebody's finally doing something about this situation!"

• In Maryland, Dep't Adjutant Dan Burkhardt noted that a comprehensive Veterans Day Rally was held in Baltimore's War Memorial with a capacity crowd in attendance. Radio and television coverage was the best in years. Legion speakers fanned out through Maryland speaking at college and high school meetings and at other social organization meetings. The Maryland Legion distributed 91,000 pledge forms to its posts.

• In Oklahoma, the biggest Veterans Day crowds were reported in years with good press, television and radio coverage. Dep't Adjutant A. R. Tyner reports the Pledges of Support received almost 100% favorable reaction.

• In Alabama, Dep't Adjutant Lawson Lynn reported more Veterans Day programs in his state than in many years with more coverage of events before, during and after than has been noted in a long time. Alabama sent out over 1,000 pledges of support to its posts suggesting that the pledge be copied and/or extra sheets be added for more signatures if needed.

Pro-administration support was evidenced in many ways around the nation during November as both Veterans Day and Vietnam Moratorium days took place during the same week. Support for the President was a theme intermixed with most Veterans Day observances.

• In Washington, D.C., an estimated 10,000 persons gathered at the Washing-

• In Midland Park, N.J., 8,000 persons, equal to the population of that town, paraded on Nov. 8, in early celebration of Veterans Day.

• In Los Angeles, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, the nation's only living five-star general, said it was this generation's turn now to "keep the faith" which has sustained America for 200 years. Speaking



# NIXON. JOHNSON. KENNEDY. EISENHOWER.

## Can all these Presidents be wrong? *THE AMERICAN LEGION SAYS NO!*

### FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. If there is no tomorrow, we should get out of Viet Nam.
2. Our Presidents face the problems; the critics avoid them.
3. We do not want a Viet Nam in Latin America.
4. In 1964, North Viet Nam's defense minister proclaimed, "If the special warfare that the United States imperialists are testing in South Viet Nam is overcome, then it can be defeated anywhere in the world." Nothing could make it clearer that in Viet Nam a world war is being fought.
5. Former President Johnson stated, "Let no one think for a moment that retreat from Viet Nam would bring an end to the conflict. The battle would be renewed in one country and then another... To withdraw from one battlefield means only to prepare for the next."
6. Withdrawal from Viet Nam would put Red China's next plan in operation: domination of the Far East, encompassing Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines—next Australia and all of Korea.

7. The members of the AMERICAN LEGION hate war, having known it in all its forms. We have always desired peace, but WE SHALL NOT, AT ANYTIME, UNDERMINE AND DESTROY OUR GOVERNMENT FOR PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

8. Our concern is not with politics or popularity, but with principle. We are opposed to surrender, however camouflaged.

9. We believe we speak for the great "SILENT CENTER" of American Life — those understanding, independent and responsible men and women who have consistently opposed rewarding international aggression from Adolph Hitler to Mao Tse-tung. We believe the "SILENT CENTER" should now be heard.

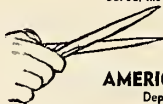
During alleged Moratorium Days, we RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING TO SHOW OUR DUTY ELECTED PRESIDENT NIXON that we support HIM:

- a. Drive all motor vehicles with LIGHTS ON.
- b. Keep lights burning in your home or window all night.
- c. Fly the AMERICAN FLAG HIGH.

### ACT NOW! - JOIN US - LET'S TELL PRESIDENT NIXON WE SUPPORT HIM.

Cut out the recommendations set forth above and place them in view in your motor vehicle for ready reference.

Mail the attached coupon to The American Legion so that we may present them in your behalf personally to PRESIDENT NIXON. (No Envelope Necessary).



### AMERICAN LEGION

Dept. of New York  
31 Chambers Street  
New York, N.Y. 10007

MR. PRESIDENT:

I support you in your efforts to bring an Honorable and Lasting Peace

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

TO:

### THE AMERICAN LEGION

Department of New York  
31 Chambers Street  
New York, N.Y. 10007

Place  
a  
Stamp

A replica of the ad the New York Dep't of the Legion ran in the N.Y. Daily News.

tion Monument for a Veterans Day Freedom Rally. Among the speakers was Sen. John Tower (Tex.) who called for support of America's fighting men in Vietnam.

• Support for U.S. servicemen was urged by Massachusetts Governor Francis W. Sargent during an address in Boston. Gov. Sargent led 11,000 marchers in a Veterans Day parade.

• Over 10,000 marchers paraded in a Tallahassee, Fla., Veterans Day parade.

at Veterans Day observances in Los Angeles Coliseum. Gen. Bradley said the U.S. can leave Vietnam "only with honor."

• Gen. Wm. C. Westmoreland was principal speaker at Veterans Day observances in Pittsburgh, Pa., where an estimated 100,000 watched a parade. At a luncheon Gen. Westmoreland said that "anti-war protests tend to confuse Hanoi as to our national will."

• Philadelphia Legionnaires demon-

strated their support by handing out 75,000 "Unity and Service for America—USA" lapel pins to football fans at the Army-Navy football game.

- The American Legion in Ashland, Ky., organized an "Old Glory Marathon" in which high school boys running one mile each passed four flags along 25-mile routes that converged at the Eternal Light in Ashland.

- In New York City, Maj. Gen. Charles C. Nast (ret), speaking for N.Y. Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, said at Eternal Light ceremonies: "Whether our involvement in Vietnam is good or bad, wise or unwise, the governor supports the position of President Nixon and urges every American to join forces behind him in the search for a lasting peace." At the same ceremonies, N.Y. County Legion Cmdr Stanley H. Nason said: "The time has now come to put aside partisan politics, or a partisan desire for vindication of a previous position or viewpoint and give President Nixon the support he has asked for. He tells us that division in our ranks makes his negotiation task tougher. I remind you that we elected him—we put him on the spot and told him to find a solution to the dilemma. He now tells us he has a solution—and the solution requires our unity behind him. We must now give him the chance to do the job we elected him to do."

- New York was also the nucleus of a national campaign known as Honor America Week, a project of the National Committee for Responsible Patriotism. The project was the reason many veterans groups, pro-government supporters and others around the nation ran their cars with headlights burning in daylight hours as an expression of support for the President's efforts.

- In Ridgewood, N.J., a group representing The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Marine Corps League, held an all-night vigil in the local park near an eagle-topped monument honoring the American dead of WWI on the night of Nov. 10. The group followed this up on Veterans Day with circulation of petitions in support of the President's efforts.

- In cities and towns around the nation, Legion and Auxiliary groups distributed American flags or tiny lapel flag pins as expressions of national unity and support.

- In Washington, D.C., more than 300 Congressmen and 59 Senators endorsed the President's efforts to end the Vietnam War in signed resolutions and letters which were sent to Paris where Henry Cabot Lodge, then chief U.S. peace talk negotiator, presented them to the North Vietnamese negotiators. Lodge



Nat'l Cmdr Patrick and Auxiliary Pres. Davidson pay symbolic tribute to nation's Vietnam war dead in re-created Asian jungle scene during Memorial Service at Soul's Harbor, the building where the Legion held its First Nat'l Convention, Nov. 1919.

said it was "vital" that the North Vietnamese delegation not miscalculate or misjudge President Nixon's ability to sustain his efforts in the quest for a just peace.

The Minneapolis Veterans Day program and the 50th Anniversary of the Legion's First National Convention attracted some 200 Legion leaders to that city from other states.

A near-capacity crowd of about 2,500 attended Memorial Services at Soul's Harbor, the building which housed the Legion's First National Convention, beginning at 10:00 a.m., Veterans Day. Nat'l Chaplain Father William D. Curtis, delivered the major address.

Nat'l Cmdr Patrick and Legion Nat'l Auxiliary President Mrs. H. Milton Davidson participated in a memorial tribute to deceased U.S. servicemen in Vietnam. A lone bugler played taps as wreaths were placed on replica graves against a background of Asian jungles.

Approximately 1,200 people attended the National Commander's luncheon following the Memorial Program. The Nat'l Cmdr was principal speaker and pledged the Legion's full support to President Nixon in his search for peace with honor in Vietnam.

Minneapolis Governor Harold LeVander and Minneapolis Mayor Charles Stenvig also spoke briefly. A parade followed the luncheon.

One other resolution was passed at the Nat'l Executive Committee's special meeting which set up a special three-man committee to conduct a study of all insurance programs involving the membership of The American Legion and report to the next Executive Committee Meeting on May 6-7, 1970. Appointed Chairman was South Carolina Nat'l Executive Committeeman E. Roy Stone. The two other members were Judge Frank L. Pinola (Pa.) and Frank Naylor, Jr., (Va.).



Nat'l Auxiliary President Mrs. H. Milton Davidson and Nat'l Cmdr J. Milton Patrick light candles on Auxiliary's 50th Anniversary Cake at Minneapolis special meeting.

# DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1969-70

Shown here are the 58 Department Commanders of The American Legion for the year 1969-70.

Each was elected by his Department Convention in the late spring or summer of 1969.

The American Legion Departments include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, Mexico, Canada, the Philippines, Italy and France.



Charles P. Hayes  
Alabama



Wm. C. Bouwens  
Alaska



R. C. Murphy, Jr.  
Arizona



Leon Reed  
Arkansas



James A. Gilbert  
California



J. A. Corriveau  
Canada



Harold Kelsey  
Colorado



Morris L. Robin  
Connecticut



R. H. Trabbold  
Delaware



V. T. Gibbons  
Dist. Columbia



J. W. Dickson  
Florida



Carl J. Studer  
France



W. E. Burgess  
Georgia



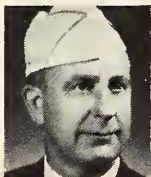
Joseph Akiona  
Hawaii



Conrad Chisholm  
Idaho



Stanley Kennedy  
Illinois



Robert C. Ayers  
Indiana



Don H. Harmeyer  
Iowa



Leon C. Smith  
Italy



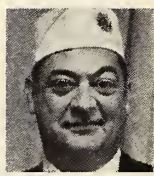
Lyle Seymour  
Kansas



Harold W. Fann  
Kentucky



James McMahon  
Maine



N. J. Walbert, Jr.  
Maryland



William Watts  
Massachusetts



George Miller  
Mexico



F. G. Veldman  
Michigan



Hugh Broome  
Mississippi



Rudolph Zern  
Missouri



Felix E. Restad  
Montana



Frank Dee  
Nebraska



John M. Lindsay  
Nevada



Joseph F. Ward  
New Jersey



Lyman Marquart  
New Mexico



Richard Pedro  
New York



C. E. Thompson, Jr.  
North Carolina



Arthur H. Euler  
Ohio



Josh Drake, Jr.  
Oklahoma



Arthur Kennedy  
Panama, C. Z.



Henry R. Woods  
Pennsylvania



Eugene Lieb  
Philippines



Roberto Vazquez  
Puerto Rico



E. J. Murphy, Jr.  
Rhode Island



Henry J. Field  
South Carolina



Marvin Mackner  
South Dakota



Henry H. Hill  
Texas



Robert Southern  
Utah



Robert Bergeron  
Vermont



Robert E. Pope  
Virginia



Jack Woodhams  
Washington



Thomas P. Malloy  
West Virginia



L. H. Baker  
Wisconsin

## The Legion on Veterans Day

Veterans Day 1969, the 51st anniversary of the armistice ending WW1, brought out many parade participants who made no bones about their support of President Nixon's stand on Vietnam. Feeling that the advocates of immediate pull-out offered no solution to go along with their noise, Legionnaires and other citizens gave expressions of support for the President's position and his pledge to end the war that were, said the New York Times, considerably more militant than Mr. Nixon's own position.

Any kind of mention of The American Legion in The New York Times, other than critical, is a rarity. It was therefore notable to find the following paragraphs in the Times of Wednesday, Nov. 12: "At a wreath-laying ceremony in **Buffalo (N.Y.)**, Henry Vogt, county commander of The American Legion, said: 'There is a dangerous and vicious new type of thinking spreading over our land. Unless we, as good citizens, work as a patriotic team, we can rest assured that this pattern will ultimately open wide the door to anarchy.'

"The American Legion in **Ashland, Ky.**, organized an 'Old Glory Marathon' in which high school boys running one mile each passed four flags along 25-mile routes that converged at the Eternal Light in Ashland.

"'It was a beautiful sight, as they laid those flags down in front of the flame,' said David Smith, a high school principal in nearby Chesapeake, Ohio, from which one of the teams had started out.

"The marathon, run this year for the first time, 'wasn't particularly aimed at the demonstrators anywhere,' Mr. Smith said, adding: 'But it does show that at least here we're still patriotic.'"

With Dr. Charles Moser, a professor of slavic languages at George Washington Univ., as rally chairman and Lee Edwards, a public relations man (Lee Edwards and Associates) acting as coordinator, a rally staged in **Washington, D.C.**, by the Freedom Rally Committee drew a crowd of several thousand at the Washington Monument. American Legion officials, among them James Wilson, director of the Legion's Nat'l Security Commission, distributed American Flag pins. Sponsored by the Legion and the VFW, the rally was not, officials said, a counter protest. Its purpose was, said Wilson, to let the "silent majority speak out for peace with freedom in Vietnam and in all the world."

Dr. Moser, did, however, differ with the anti-war groups that are demanding an immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam. "If there was a conflict," he said, "we would pick freedom over peace. The other group (the

anti-war people) would pick peace." The November 11 rally, he said, was part of a National Unity Week when people will be encouraged to turn on lights, wear the lapel pins, and fly the American Flag.

In **Washington, D.C.**, Nat'l Cmdr J. Milton Patrick and Maj. Mark Desender, assistant Military Attache for the Belgium Embassy, lit the Freedom Torch which was then flown to Belgium and displayed during Veterans Day ceremonies on Nov. 11. The Freedom Torch has been a part of the ceremonies held in Belgium for the past 34 years, honoring war veterans of the two countries. A similar torch was lit in Belgium and flown to the U.S. for display during ceremonies here.

During the lighting ceremony Commander Patrick said: "In the name of The American Legion and on behalf of all American veterans, I am pleased to light this torch in commemoration of the valor of the fighting men of this country and of our brothers in arms of Belgium, and to dedicate it to the continuing bond of friendship that exists between the veterans of our two countries. American Legionnaires for over 50 years have felt a warm affection for our gallant fellow war veterans of Belgium. Belgium throughout its history has long stood firm at our side in the defense of freedom."

Legionnaire Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke was the featured speaker at the West Coast's Tenth Annual Sacred Torch Ceremony at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Hollywood Hills, **Calif.** Eight nations—Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Israel, Mexico, the Philippines, and the United States—participated. Each brought a Sacred Torch.

In **Belgium**, American Legionnaires attended receptions by the mayors of Bastogne, Marche-en-Famenne and Antwerp. Represented were Post 1, Kaiserslautern; Post 7, Hanau; Post 8, Munich; Post 20, Bitburg; Post 12, Ramstein; Post 100, Oberammergau; Post 5, Bad Toelz; Post 1, Brussels/Antwerp; Post 6, Ludwigsburg; and Post 1, Paris, France.

**Post 248, Corpus Christi, Texas**, joined with the Armed Services at the U.S. Naval Air Station to conduct the service in Sherrill Park. Heard from were Mayor Jack Blackman and Rear Adm. Frederick Turner, USN, CNAVANTRA.

**Post 23, of Leavenworth, Kans.**, dedicated a Freedom Tree, a 20-foot blue spruce which was planted in front of the Federal Building, and a Veterans Memorial.

In **Kansas**, the Legion's **Osage County** Council dedicated an Eternal Flame at the County Court House grounds in **Lyndon**. The speaker was William Haney, the Legion's Kansas Judge Advo-



A tribute from Osage County, Kansas

cate. In the photo are, l. to rt., Ed Lee, **Overbrook Post 239**; Russell Swanson, of **Lyndon Post 125**, County Council Cmdr; Haney; Lewis Godin, of **Post 239, CC VC**; and Frank Mersmann, of **Osage City Post 198, CC Adjutant**.

A flag etiquette booklet, printed in quantity by **Post 72 Crawfordsville, Ind.**, and financed in cooperation with a local Legionnaire who has a printing plant, got plenty of reading in Montgomery County. On November 10, one of the booklets was inserted in each of the more than 11,000 issues of the Journal Review, the County's daily paper. An additional supply was distributed to the high schools and to organizations requesting the booklets.

The **Red Cloud, Neb.**, Legion's observance included a parade and other programs, and the participation of "Buck Private" George Miksch, 76, wearing his WW1 uniform, aided by his two WW2 sons.

**Post 76, Racine, Wis.**, conducted an observance with Mayor Kenneth Huck giving the greeting speech and Post Cmdr Arthur Buse the main address.

**Post 248, Corpus Christi, Texas**, had decorated and wounded Vietnam veterans attending and a helicopter strewing wreaths over Corpus Christi Bay. About 500 persons attended, about 200 more than in the past, reports M.C. and Chairman Nels Soderholm.

**Post 163, North Platte, Neb.**, gave over 50 flags as prizes for identifying WW1, WW2, and Korean War era songs. Over 700 attended, over three times normal attendance.

Attendance at the **Carbon County, Pa.**, Legion parade was apparently cut by low temperatures and snow flurries at Jim Thorpe, Pa. About 900 participated and 2,000 viewed the marchers, who included State Sen. F. Hobbs, Rep. J. Semanoff, Rep. D. Flood, CC Commissioners A. Koch and J. Walker, mayors, and 30th District Legion officials.

## Philippine Legion News

**Post 1, Manila**, increased its membership and saw a member, Simeon Medalla, honored by the Legion Nat'l Convention in 1968 with the International

Amity Award . . . **Post 3, Masantol, Pampanga**, jumped its membership, more than tripled its Auxiliary enrollment, and gave P438 (about four pesos to the dollar) to local PTAs.

**Post 4, Olongapo City**, received seven "Outstanding" awards at the Dep't Convention . . . gave P500 to the Mayor for an Indigency Program . . . gave a P500 tool box and tools to Boys Town . . . gave P500 for a new school fence, P600 to **Baguio Post 13** for construction of a new post home, a P250 gas stove to a school, P1,500 to the Police Dep't, P1,000 to Boys Town—all part of a total cash contribution in its past fiscal year of P53,658.

**Post 8, Zamboanga City**, gave P250 for basketball teams . . . **Post 16, San Antonio, Zambales**, gave P100 to the PTA . . . **Post 25, Manila**, had a tragic year: Cmdr Sheng's wife died, and Post Adjutant Manuel Sia Ramos was murdered. The law caught up with the murderers and justice prevailed. Over a dozen Post 25 members took active part in volunteer rescue work at the Ruby Tower Disaster Center, recovering dead and injured from the earthquake debris.

### Legionnaire John Ford Honored

A chapel named for movie director John Ford, Legionnaire, has been dedicated on the grounds of the Motion Picture Country House and Hospital in Woodland Hills, Calif. The nondenominational chapel sat for many years on the grounds of Ford's farm, the Field Photo Home, in Reseda, Calif., before being moved this year to the Country House, which serves retired motion picture workers.



John Ford

Ford purchased the 14-acre farm in 1946 as a recreation center for the men who served with him during WW2 in the Field Photo Section of the Office of Strategic Services. Ford had also dedicated his farm as a memorial to his men who died in that war. The group (there are 90 left) will continue to use the chapel in its new location for memorial services, etc.

In a story in The American Legion Magazine of June 1964, entitled "We Shot D-Day on Omaha Beach," Ford collaborated with Pete Martin to tell, on the 20th anniversary of the Normandy invasion, what it was like to land with cameras instead of guns.

### BRIEFLY NOTED

The Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously to Lance Cor-

poral Jedh C. Barker, U.S. Marine Corps, a member of **Post 153, Park Ridge, N.J.** He lost his life in Vietnam



Jedh C. Barker

when, although severely wounded, he threw himself on a live grenade to save others. Receiving the medal from Vice President Spiro Agnew at the White House was the Marine's mother, Mrs. George C. Barker. Others present were George C. Barker and other members of the family, including a brother of Jedh, Lt. Col. Warren C. Barker, USMC, now on duty in Hawaii, also a Vietnam veteran and, along with George Barker, a member of Post 153. The family came from Franklin, N.H., where George was once commander of Post 12.



Archie Corriveau, Canada's Dep't Cmdr, and Nat'l Executive Committeeman Robert Hendershott present the International Amity Award to Lorne Manchester, managing editor of The Legion, national magazine of The Royal Canadian Legion.

### POSTS IN ACTION

Buddy Baer, once a heavyweight boxing title contender, said to be the only man ever to knock Joe Louis out of the ring, added a punch to the membership dinner held by **Post 669, Gilroy, Calif.** Baer, now a film actor, was guest speaker and (see photo) accepted an engraved silver serving tray from Post Cmdr Ted Floros. Both Buddy and brother Max Baer, the heavyweight champion in 1934, served with the Army Air Corps in WW2.



Post 669, Calif., award to Buddy Baer

Awarded to **Post 1170, Round Lake, Ill.**, was the trophy for Proficiency in Rehabilitation Volunteer Work in 1969, given by the John P. Caspersen Memorial. In the photo are Post Cmdr Henry Kneitz and Norman Herold, Service Officer and Past Post Cmdr.



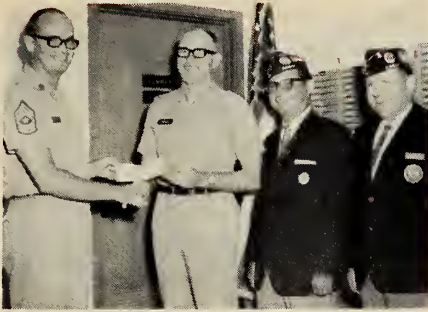
A Rehab trophy for Post 1170, Ill.

**Post 10, Clark AFB, Philippines**, gave eight college scholarships totaling \$1,000 to children of base personnel. The scholarships will cover the first trimester at the Univ. of the Philippines at Clark AFB, the only complete college on any U.S. base, according to James Alexander, base education director.

The U.S. Army, Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa, initiated a program of summer employment for teenage dependents whose sponsors, both military and civilian, are stationed on Okinawa. Teenagers were assigned jobs in offices throughout the command during their summer vacation. Designated the Youth Summer Hire Program, it employed approximately 500 youths as clerks, typists and in administrative duties. The cost of the program was about \$47,000, of which \$10,000 was contributed by **Post 28,**

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OCTOBER 31, 1969	
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and on Deposit.....	\$ 1,992,935.53
Receivable .....	188,106.25
Inventories .....	425,707.93
Invested Funds .....	3,791,092.38
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund .....	301,542.99
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund .....	1,595,961.92
Real Estate .....	821,521.81
Less: Funded	
Depreciation Reserve .....	263,163.11
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation..	326,903.19
Deferred Charges .....	152,088.52
	<u>\$12,335,697.11</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE & NET WORTH	
Current Liabilities .....	\$ 469,402.93
Funds Restricted as to use .....	106,909.33
Deferred Income .....	2,261,621.25
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund .....	301,542.99
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund .....	1,595,961.92
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund .....	650,553.31
Restricted Fund .....	1,497,336.09
Real Estate .....	821,521.81
Reserve for Rehabilitation .....	320,929.59
Reserve for Child Welfare .....	114,461.91
Reserve for Convention .....	60,000.00
Reserve for Publication .....	36,191.63
Gift To The Nation—	
Maintenance Fund.....	99,906.25
	3,600,903.59
Unrestricted Capital .....	999,355.10
	<u>\$12,335,697.11</u>

JOSEPH BLAKE, GILROY, CALIF.



Post 28, Okinawa: \$10,000 for teen jobs

**Okinawa.** In the photo, presenting the check to Col. R. A. Little, USARYIS G1, Project Officer for the program, is 1st Junior VC of Post 28 Robert Shaloo (left). Watching are Wally Trevino, Post 28 Canteen Mgr., and Roy Eaves (right), Post 28 Executive Committeeman.

### PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Walter C. Head, Jr.**, of Montgomery, Ala., a member of the Nat'l Foreign Relations Commission, elected president of the Nat'l Assoc. of State Directors of Veterans Affairs.

**Drew Cloud**, a former New Mexico Dep't Adjutant, again appointed Dep't Adjutant to replace Hershel Doyle, who has joined the Nat'l Rehabilitation Staff as a field representative.

**William J. Gust, Jr.**, of St. Thomas, N. Dak., Past Dep't Cmdr (1960-61) and a member of the Nat'l Americanism Commission, elected national vice president-elect of the Minneapolis region of the Nat'l Assoc. of Postmasters of the U.S.

**Thomas E. Whelan**, of St. Thomas, N. Dak., chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Foreign Relations Commission, honored with an Appreciation Night and banquet. Whelan served as U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua from Sept. 1951 to April 1961.

**Matthew W. Irvin**, of Silver Spring, Md., appointed an assistant to Nat'l Public Relations Director James C. Watkins, in Washington, D.C. A 27-year veteran of the Regular Army and of WW2, Korea and Vietnam, he retired from active service as a Lt. Colonel on Oct. 31, 1969. For many years in the Army Public Information Program, he served most recently as Editor, Defense Industry Bulletin, with the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Public Affairs.

**George D. Levy**, who served The American Legion Magazine for 27 years into 1969, when he resigned for reasons of health, honored by his home post in Sumter, S.C. The 86-year-old lawyer, who visits his office every day, was given a framed flag scroll (the national colors

and those of his post), designating him as Member Emeritus of the Nat'l Publications Commission. The presentation was made by the magazine's publisher, James F. O'Neil. Levy was Dep't Commander in 1928-29, Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1935-36, and Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1936-41.

### DEATHS

**Ludwig I. Roe**, 78, of Montevideo, Minn., Past Dep't Cmdr (1923-24), newspaper publisher, and in 1926-28 chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

**Adalin Wright Macauley** (Mrs. John Williams Macauley), 85, of Milwaukee, Wis., Senior Past Nat'l President of the Legion Auxiliary (1926-27) and Past President of the Women's Auxiliary of the FIDAC, the Interallied Veterans Federation which flourished between WW1 and WW2.

**Maurice F. Devine**, of Manchester, N.H., an attorney, who was a member of the Nat'l Legislative Commission and its chairman when the G.I. Bill of Rights, conceived and championed by The American Legion, became law in June 1944. He served on the Nat'l Executive Committee for 16 years.

**Luther J. Phipps**, 71, of Chapel Hill, N.C., Past Dep't Cmdr (1963-64).

**Hugh W. Wicker**, 77, of Little Rock, Ark., Past Dep't Adjutant (1925-30).

**Jacob H. Swope**, of Newport, Ky., Past Dep't Cmdr (1950-51).

**Grafton Lee Brown, Sr.**, of Baltimore, Md., a member of the Legion's Nat'l Economic Commission from 1963-68 and Veterans Employment Representative for Maryland until his retirement in 1968.

**Frank G. Clement**, 49, three-term governor of Tennessee and keynote speaker at the 1956 Democratic Nat'l Convention, killed in a traffic accident near his home in Nashville. He was a Past Dep't Cmdr (1949-50) and was a vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Distinguished Guests Committee since 1953.

### NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts: William Darby Post 338, Fort Smith, Ark.; Wilbur Hicks Post 309, Umatilla, Fla.; Eliza Post 1971, Eliza III, and First Women's Post 2, San Juan, P.R.

### COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using approved forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

**LST 210 (Europe, 5 May 1944)**—Need information from Seamen Bradley and McBee, Phar Mate Cragge, and any other comrades who recall head injury to Robert Frank McIntyre caused by fire aboard ship. Write to "CD20, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

**398th Eng (Bridgewater or Trowbridge, England 1944)**—Need information from Herrera, San Roman, Perez and any others who knew of Jose E. Brito straining his back while on manual labor building roads. Write to "CD21, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

**361st MP Co (Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 1951)**—Need information from Capt. Palmer, Lieut. Carey, SFC Yarborough or anyone on the night training mission at the time who knew of Harry C. Schlewing injuring his right shoulder and back. Write to "CD22, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

### LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimony by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

**Fred G. Beasant** (1964) and **Samuel V. Shaffer** (1965) and **Victor M. W. Orr** (1966) and **Charles H. Cassidy** and **Richard Pittman** (both 1968), Post 16, Stockton, Calif.

**Clifford R. Bell** and **Daniel M. Castillo** (both 1969), Post 272, Montebello, Calif.

**Carroll L. Evans** (1966) and **Joe Wynn** (1967) and **Maje J. Avignon** and **Ed Thrasher** (both 1968), Post 276, Los Angeles, Calif.

**Rollo V. Bennett** and **Joseph Berardino** and **Ernest A. Ingwersen** and **Dolores A. Pettit** (all 1969), Post 335, South Gate, Calif.

**Cecil L. Bandy** (1968), Post 526, Hollywood, Calif.

**Edward E. Baily** and **Harry Duke** and **Vernon C. Welsh** (all 1969), Post 40, East Windsor, Conn.

**Marvin D. Mulkey** and **James B. Siford** (both 1969), Post 38, Fort Myers, Fla.

**Edward J. Coveny** and **Maurice Craven** and **Charles Dorf** and **Gustin DuBois** and **Peter Hollerich** (all 1969), Post 182, Spring Valley, Ill.

**Henry Pipes** and **Paul Pittges** and **James Waltz** (all 1968), Post 356, Chicago, Ill.

**William A. Brennan, Jr.** (1959) and **John Alexakos** and **William J. Ash** and **Ora C. Ball** (all 1969), Post 34, Indianapolis, Ind.

**Donald J. Lichtenwalter** and **Ralph C. Lichtenwalter** (both 1969), Post 49, Warsaw, Ind.

**Albert H. Conradt** and **Roy L. Dimond** and **Benjamin J. Farnum** and **Fred Harrison** (all 1969) Post 41, Keokuk, Iowa.

**Harold M. Davis** and **Ralph M. Ferguson** and **William R. Frederick** and **Lucian M. Gish** and **Ernest A. Horner** (all 1968), Post 109, Lisbon, Iowa.

**John E. Pry** (1959) and **John Ortner** (1962), Post 336, Danbury, Iowa.

**Arthur M. Sickel** (1962) and **William H. Altekruze** and **Loren H. Atkinson** and **Dr. C. A. Bennett** and **G. G. Boling** (all 1969), Post 23, Leavenworth, Kans.

**Thomas Golden** and **Everett Gorrie** and **Benjamin E. Grant** and **Aime J. Guimond** and **Arol P. Hawkes** (all 1968), Post 62, Westbrook, Maine.

**John Boole** and **Leon Caragulian** and **Cornelius Delaney** and **William Donald** and **Curtis Eastman** (all 1969), Post 99, Watertown, Mass.

**Stanley J. Malec** (1969), Post 459, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Louis P. Woehrl** (1967) and **Theodore Diesslin** and **Walter L. Schilla** (both 1968), Post 542, St. Paul, Minn.

**Camile J. DeRoe** and **Harry E. Guth, Sr.** and **Edwin J. Layton** and **Edward B. Leimbach** (all 1969), Post 133, Perryville, Mo.

**Richard Hamilton** (1969), Post 6, Portsmouth, N.H.

**Joseph Morris** and **Charles Quinn** and **Carlton Roy** and **Frank Silver** (all 1969), Post 31, Penacook, N.H.

**Sherman Adams** and **Glenn W. Bassett** and

Francis L. Boyle and Fred T. Charron (all 1969), Post 83, Lincoln, N.H.

Giovanni Ruggerillo and Raffaele Sarni and Arthur F. Scavone and Domenick Tucci (all 1967), Post 191, Newark, N.J.

Herbert Johantgen and Charles Knapp and Clarence T. Mitchell and Clayton S. Molyneux and Walter Sorg (all 1968), Post 87, Dansville, N.Y.

Sal Ciccio and Elmer Lemon and Terrance McDermott (all 1969), Post 152, Newburgh, N.Y.

John C. Briddon (1966) and Camiel Keirs-blick (1967) and James E. Cooper and Harold I. Davis and Fred H. Hild (all 1969), Post 238, Rochester, N.Y.

Vernon Allen Boice (1969), Post 252, Philmont, N.Y.

Joseph Alessi and George Becker and August Cooper and Harold E. Dickinson (all 1969), Post 638, Falconer, N.Y.

Arnold V. Ehman (1968), Post 659, Ellicottville, N.Y.

Hugh E. Dittmore and Louis Green and R. Douglas Hann and Stanley C. Mill (all 1969), Post 834, Westhampton, N.Y.

Jesse W. Lewis (1969), Post 937, Berlin, N.Y. John C. Messick (1969), Post 1068, New York, N.Y.

Rev. Carl A. Avelhe (1969), Post 1376, New Hartford, N.Y.

Linus Ford and Arthur Holmes and Charles L. Lefevre and Archie McCluskey (all 1969), Post 1524, Newport, N.Y.

Michael Stasko (1969), Post 1621, Jamaica, N.Y.

Raymond Ulliot and Joseph Vleck and Hector Voz and Paul Wantz (all 1968), Post 98, Langdon, N. Dak.

August Ellebrecht and Edward Gaeb and Horace Kahle and William Lind and Harry Luken (all 1969), Post 123, Norwood, Ohio.

James W. Southard and Theodore J. Vogel and S. F. Walters and Elmer L. Whetstone (all 1969), Post 51, Lebanon, Ore.

George Kmetz, Sr. and Stanley Kuryloski and George Lalages and Alfred V. Lykens and David E. Malick (all 1969), Post 64, Coatesville, Pa.

G. E. Ehrenfeld and Damuel E. Heverly and Phil Klevan and Louis Lenson and Max Lenson (all 1969), Post 228, Altoona, Pa.

Ercil D. Bidleman and Luke A. Christian and Arthur R. Cronin and Harry L. Doty and Karl W. Fritz (all 1969), Post 273, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Frank W. Clapper and Lee P. Graham (both 1969), Post 456, Williamsburg, Pa.

Alfred B. McGraw (1968) and George S. Appleton and Carl Becker, Sr. and William Becker and Harry L. Bender (all 1969), Post 531, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rev. Charles D. Ebersal and Earl Erickson and Herbert J. Fox and Harry J. Green and Dan R. Grigg (all 1968), Post 18, Mitchell, S. Dak.

A. G. Harland and Kenneth E. Russell (both 1969), Post 13, Maryville, Tenn.

August B. Haverkamp (1969), Post 1, Milwaukee, Wis.

Earl Villmow and Sol Youmans (both 1953) and Jack Saunders (1965), Post 406, Milwaukee, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y." 10019

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

## ARMY

1st Cav Div—(Aug.) A. E. Stevens, P.O. Box 11201, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87112

1st Div—(July) Arthur Chait, 5 Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

5th Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Mrs. Roy Watrous, 8549 Lowell St., St. Louis, Mo. 63147

6th Port HQ, TC—(July) Lee Joseph, 1220 Crown Point Rd., Westville, N.J. 08093

7th Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Irving Osias, 147-28 72nd Rd., Flushing, N.Y. 11367

8th Arm'd Div—(July) Henry Rothenberg, 134 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60602

12th Eng—(May) John Rodgers, 607 Angenette Ave., Kirkwood, Mo. 63122

24th Inf Div—(Aug.) Kenwood Ross, 120 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.

34th & 409th Ord MM Cos—(July) Mearl Le Mal, 2 John St., Apt. 3, Westminster, Md. 21157

42nd Div (Florida Chap, WW1&2)—(May) Robert Moffett, 12985 N.E. 4th Ave., North Miami, Fla. 33161

43rd Eng (GS)—(Aug.) David Skaff, 1107 Grand Ave., Ames, Iowa 50010

58th Arm'd FA BN (WW2)—(Aug.) Ned Richardson, 506 Farmington Rd., Greenville, S.C. 29605

82nd Airborne Div—(Aug.) Carl Davis, 159 Gibson Ave., Mansfield, Ohio 44907

86th Eng, Co B—(Aug.) Robert Wheeler, 537 Prospect Ave., East Aurora, N.Y. 14052

99th Div—(July) Nathan Weiss, 1116 Ohio St., McKeesport, Pa. 15132

112th Inf, Anti-Tank Co—(Aug.) Wilfred Eisenman, 111 Bissell Ave., Oil City, Pa. 16301

124th Cav, Troop F—(July) E. L. Warren, City National Bank, Mineral Wells, Tex. 76067

128th Inf, Co A (WW1)—(July) Henry Buelow, 331 Warren Ave., Reedsburg, Wis. 53959

138th Inf, Co D (WW1)—(Apr.) Walter Martin, 2121 St. Clair Ave., Brentwood, Mo. 63144

202nd Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Newton Edwards, 2717 E. Portland, Springfield, Mo. 65804

203rd AAA Bat D—(July) Alva Henderson, 2817 E. 13th St., Columbus, Ind. 47201

236th Combat Eng Bn (WW2)—(July) Walter Nemore, Rt. 1, Gainesboro, Tenn. 38562

290th Combat Eng (WW2)—(July) Claude Fay, R. 2, Box 387, Newport, N.C. 28570

313th Inf—(July) George Kashmar, 840 E. Philadelphia Ave., Youngstown, Ohio 44502

316th Inf Reg't, Co K (WW1)—(July) Lloyd Backenst, 213 N. 3rd St., Emmaus, Pa. 18049

332nd Ambulance Unit (WW1)—(June) Clarence Conold, 710 Perry St., Sandusky, Ohio 44870

341st Field Art'y, Bat C (WW1)—(June) Ivan Patten, 214 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo. 80206

348th Eng—(Aug.) Ralph Amrine, 2618 E. 10th St., Anderson, Ind. 46012

348th QM Corps—(June) Granville Wagoner, 103 Poplar Dr., Amity Gardens, Douglassville, Pa. 19518

357th Inf, Co M—(July) Carl Heien, 1020 N. Lee, Altus, Okla. 73521

361st Eng, SS, Reg't—(July) John Zirafi, 92 Morris Ave., Girard, Ohio 44420

361st Inf Reg't (WW2)—(July) R. C. Oshlo, 2228 Ave. B, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501

478th AAA AW Bn—(July) Joseph Morell, 518 Center St., Rochester, Pa. 15074

518th Ord Co HM (WW2)—(June) Sylvester Michalski, 1419 Washington Ave., Racine, Wis. 53403

546th AAA AW Bn, Bat A—(July) Clair Campbell, 56 Marion Ave., Mogadore, Ohio 44260

551st MP Escort Gd Co—(June) E. W. Litaker, 721 Wen-Le Dr., Sumter, S.C. 29150

554th AA AW—(Aug.) Thomas Raynak, 1128 Standard Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44113

554th Motor Amb Co—(July) Leonard Woods, Box 989, Green Bay, Wisc. 54305

591st Eng Boat Reg (Later: 2755th Comb Eng,) Co B—(Aug.) Ivan Jardee, Mill Iron, Mont. 59342

701st Tank Bn—(Apr.) Earl Babbitt, 27 Rockhill Ave., Trenton, N.J. 08619

721st Rwy—(July) Joseph Stapf, R.D. 2, Nassau, N.Y. 12123

726th AMTRAC Bn—(July) Bob Priest, 2359 N. 23rd St., Lafayette, Ind. 47904

730th Rwy Oper Bn, Co C (All 730th welcome)—(May) George Mewes, 2107 Crawford St., Terre Haute, Ind. 47803

740th Rwy Oper Bn—(July) Theo Crow, 321 Pat Ave., Birmingham, Ala. 35215

851st Eng Avn Bn, Co A—(Aug.) Glenn Miller, 481 S. Chillicothe, Plain City, Ohio 43064

899th Tank Dest Bn, Co B & Rcn Co—(July) Leroy Klostermann, 2155 Clarke Dr., DuBuque, Iowa 52001

3816th QM Gas Supply Co—(Aug.) Dr. F. O. Grounds, 2909 E. Mt. Hope St., Lansing, Mich. 48910

American Div—(July) Harold Goslin, 116 Whitcomb Ave., Littleton, Mass. 01460

## NAVY

4th Marine Div (Chap. 1, Delaware Valley)—(May) John Crisp, 12041 Stevens Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19116

14th Seabees—(July) W. H. Amyx, 4436 Mesa Circle, Amarillo, Tex. 79109

37th Seabees—(June) Herman Richardson, 2862 Mims St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76112

569th Seabecs MU—(June) O. K. Larson, 789 Newell Dr., Rosemount, Minn. 55068

League of Naval Destroyermen—(Aug.) Robert Carlson, P.O. Box 238, Wapping, Conn. 06087

Naval Oper Base 157 (Palermo, Sicily)—(June) William Harrison, 2285 N. Water St., Decatur, Ill. 62526

Submarine Vets of WW2—(Aug.) Ernst Rosing, 1409 S. East Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402

USS Abbott, USS Erben, USS Hale, USS Stembel, USS Walker, USS Bullard, USS Kidd, USS Black, USS Chauncey—(Aug.) Harrold Monning, 310 E. 8th St., Kewanee, Ill. 61443

USS Borie (DD704)—(Aug.) Joseph Buben, 86 Shady Lane Dr., Rochester, N.Y. 14621

USS Dixie (AD14, WW2)—(June) E. T. Johnson, 415 8th St., S.E., Mason City, Iowa 50401

USS Henley (DD391)—(July) Roy Anglen, P.O. Box 198, Hume, Ill. 61932

USS Knight (DD633)—(Aug.) Daniel Sachkowsky, 210 Pershing Ave., Roselle Park, N.J. 07204

USS Quillback (SS424)—(Aug.) James O'Connor, 2839 Roborn Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21234

USS Vance (DE387, 1943-46)—(Apr.) Harry Hess, Jr., Box 28, Stillwater, N.J. 07875

USS Venus (AK135)—(July) F. H. Maschler, Sr., 8001 Grant Ave., Overland Park, Kans. 66204

USS Vicksburg (CL86)—(Aug.) Robert Rowen, Box 337, Springfield, Iowa 52336

USS Wichita (CA45) & USS Tuscaloosa (CA37)—(June) J. A. Glass, 111 Dupre Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23503

## AIR

6th Serv Sqdn—(Aug.) Fred Tichnell, P.O. Box 250, Oakland, Md. 21550

11th Bomb Gp, H—(July) Robert May, P.O. Box 11, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551

15th Air Depot Gp—(July) Harry Jones, 2532 N. East Ave., Springfield, Mo. 65803

29th Air Serv Gp—(July) Frank Pace, 315 W. 15th St., Dover, Ohio 44622

30th Serv Sqdn—(May) Ray Schweitzer, 116 Garfield St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14207

35th & 801st Aero Sqdns (WW1)—(Feb.) Fred Rose, 356 Lincoln Ave., Pomona, Calif. 91767

49th Ftr Gp—(July) William Reid, 118 4th Ave. N.W., Lenoir, N.C. 28645

75th Bomb Sqdn (M)—(July) Francis Merscher, 3655 W. Amherst, Denver, Colo. 80236

87th Depot Repair Sqdn (WW2)—(Aug.) John Nelson, 338 Vanderbilt St., San Antonio, Tex. 78210

89th Aero Sqdn—(June) Emmett Jones, P.O. Box 1383, Austin, Tex. 78767

302nd Airdrome Sqdn—(July) Charles Brown-ing, 802 Cherry St., Genoa, Ohio 43430

321st Bomb Sqdn H (WW2)—(July) Loyde Adams, 1208 New Hampshire, Lincoln, Neb. 68508

325th Ftr Gp (WW2)—(June) John Evans, 2809 N. Harrison St., Wilmington, Del. 19802

6718 WAC Plat, HQ, MAAF—(June) Jane Moorhead, P.O. Box 211, Greensburg, Pa. 15601

CBI Hump Pilots—(Aug.) Edward Merhige, P.O. Drawer 4151, Monroe, La. 71201

## MISCELLANEOUS

Pennsylvania Survivors of Pearl Harbor Attack—(July) Samuel Zangari, Cool Creek Rd., Wrightsville, Pa. 17368

WW1 Veterans—(Aug.) William Fix, Box 550, Parkston, S. Dak. 57366

## American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Oct. 31, 1969

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Oct. 31, 1969 .....\$1,257,874

Benefits paid since April 1958 .....7,917,029

Basic Units in force (number) ..... 171,048

New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1969 ..... 7,850

New Applications rejected ..... 1,340

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$11,500 (full unit up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefit includes 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1970 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

New Veterans Benefit Plan actually pays you...

**\$100 a week cash income**  
if you are hospitalized

**\$10,000 lump-sum cash**  
if you are permanently disabled

Tax-free "extra cash" paid on top of any other insurance benefits...

Cash paid direct to you... spend it, bank it, use it any way you please

*You qualify now if you hold an honorable discharge from the Armed Forces of the U. S., if you are not on active duty, and if you are not receiving a VA disability pension or compensation*

## You get all this valuable protection...

Here's how the Veterans Benefit Plan works: \$100.00 a week (\$14.28 a day) will be paid directly to you from the very first day of hospital confinement—even for one day—and for as long as 52 weeks, each time a new sickness or accident hospitalizes you. Even if you have been in the hospital for a full year—and have collected your full \$5,200.00 of benefits, as long as you have kept your policy in force you will be entitled to all your benefits all over again if you have been out of the hospital for at least six months.

Think of it! You're protected immediately for new accidents off the job. After you've had your policy 30 days, you're covered for new sicknesses, and when you've had your policy for only one year, you're covered for chronic ailments you've had in the past—conditions that come back again and again or are likely to recur.

There are only these minimum necessary exceptions: war, military service, mental disorder, alcoholism or drug addiction, service-connected disability for which you are receiving government com-

pensation or pension, or conditions covered by Workmen's Compensation or Employers Liability Laws. You are free to use any hospital in the world except only: nursing homes; convalescent, extended-care, or self-care units of hospitals; or Federal hospitals.

### **\$10,000.00 Lump-Sum Cash Benefit**

Unlike any other disability insurance, Veterans Benefit pays you \$10,000.00 extra cash in one lump sum if you become permanently and totally disabled from any new sickness or accident.

If, before age 60, you are totally disabled for 12 consecutive months, and doctors determine you are unable to work at any job, you are entitled to this big extra cash benefit. Of course, you must have been employed full time for at least 6 months before you became totally disabled and your policy must remain in continuous force during the 12-month disability period.

### **Pays Extra Money to Help Keep You in the Best Possible Health**

To encourage you to see your doctor regularly, Veterans Benefit Plan will pay up to \$10.00 toward the cost of an annual routine physical check-up. You see your own doctor any time within 60 days after you receive your notice.

• Off-the-job accidents covered immediately, as soon as your policy is in force • New sicknesses covered after your policy is 30 days old • Even pre-existing conditions are covered after only one year!

This could well be the most important set of benefits offered to you since you were discharged! Now—as a qualified veteran—you can take advantage of this "extra cash" Veterans Benefit Plan that not only pays you valuable money when you are hospitalized—and a big lump-sum cash benefit if you should become permanently disabled—but, in addition, actually pays cash for a yearly check-up by your own doctor to help him keep you in the best possible health!

Most veterans are in their late thirties, forties, and fifties—the years when both earning power and family obligations are at a peak—and also the years when serious health problems begin to take their toll. That's why you probably already carry regular health insurance. But it's a fact that in these "danger years" ordinary health insurance—by itself—simply isn't enough.

That's why the 67-year-old Physicians Mutual Insurance Company—run by doctors—has created this low-cost plan to give you the extra cash protection you need no matter what other coverage you have. It pays tax-free, expense-free extra cash direct to you in addition to any other company's insurance you carry, group or individual, or even Medicare... plus a big extra cash lump sum for permanent disability... and, for the first time, actually pays cash to your doctor to help him keep you well! Of course, you may have only one like policy with Physicians Mutual.

### **Pays "Extra Cash" When You're Hospitalized—Pays Money to Help Keep You Well and Out of the Hospital**

As your doctor will tell you, few things are more important to your health than regular medical check-ups.

(continued on next page)

**Special Limited Enrollment expires February 15, 1970**

**... Act now and you get your first month for only \$1**

**... Use Enrollment Form at the end of this announcement**

# Read here and on the preceding page about how you may

(continued from preceding page)

The most serious illnesses (cancer, for example) can often be cured when detected early enough. To encourage you to see your doctor regularly, the Veterans Benefit Plan actually helps provide a yearly routine physical check-up.

But even if you see your doctor regularly, you might still be hospitalized by a sudden accident or unexpected illness. Would your present insurance cover all your medical expenses? Almost surely, the answer is no.

But even if it did, what about your family's living expenses? Who would pay the rent or mortgage . . . your monthly payments . . . the food bills and all the other bills that keep on com-

ing in even when you are on the sick-list and hospitalized? Debts could pile up fast — and your savings swiftly disappear. You may recover your health — but you might never recover from the tremendous financial loss.

Now, however, you can stop worrying about where the extra cash is going to come from — if you take advantage of the extra cash protection offered by the Veterans Benefit Plan.

Not only does it provide extra protection when you are hospitalized — but it pays you a big extra cash lump-sum benefit for permanent disability. Consider what this big lump-sum payment could do for you if you should find

yourself permanently unable to work. Perhaps you'd receive small monthly payments from social security or other insurance, but this big lump sum could be a lifesaver toward wiping out large debts or helping to pay off your mortgage. Or perhaps you'd want to use it for your children's education or invest it for needed income.

## Why the Plan Has Been Called "the Best Insurance Buy Since G. I. Life Insurance"

With all these extra cash benefits, you might expect the Veterans Benefit Plan to be very expensive. But here's the best news of all! It costs only \$4.95 a

## If You Have Questions, Here's a Handy Checklist of Answers

### 1 What is the Veterans Benefit Plan?

It is a new non-government insurance plan for honorably discharged veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States—who are not now on active duty and who are not receiving compensation or pension for service-connected or non-service-connected disability from the Veterans Administration—that pays extra cash direct to you when you are hospitalized, plus an additional lump-sum payment for permanent disability. In addition, the Veterans Benefit Plan provides a physical examination benefit each year to help your doctor keep you in the best possible health.

### 2 Why do I need the extra cash of the Veterans Benefit Plan in addition to my regular health insurance?

Probably your present hospital insurance won't cover all your hospital expenses. But even if it does, you will still need help to pay all your other expenses at home. And if you become permanently disabled, you can surely use an additional lump-sum payment in cash, to help you pay off large debts, your mortgage, or put to some other important use.

### 3 How do I get my "physical" each year?

Veterans Benefit Plan actually pays your own doctor up to \$10.00 annually toward your routine physical examination (but only if you want it). You get special forms yearly to take to your doctor so he can give you your check-up within 60 days.

### 4 Can I collect even though I carry other health insurance?

Yes. This Plan pays you in addition to any other company's health insurance you carry, whether group or individual—even in addition to Medicare. Of course, you may have only one like policy with Physicians Mutual.

### 5 Is there a lot of red tape to qualify?

No. The only qualification is that you are an honorably discharged veteran, as noted in (1) above. Even veterans over 65 are welcome.

### 6 If I become hospitalized, when do my benefits begin?

\$100.00 a week (\$14.28 a day) will be paid directly to you from the very first day of hospital confinement.

### 7 How long will I be paid?

For as long as 52 weeks (as much as \$5,200.00) while you are hospitalized for a new sickness or accident. Each new period of hospital confinement pays up to the full 52 weeks benefit, as long as there is an interval of six months from the last hospital confinement.

### 8 When does my policy go into force?

It becomes effective on the date your Enrollment is received. New accidents are covered on that date. After your policy has been in force for 30 days, you are covered for new sicknesses which begin thereafter.

### 9 What if I have had a health problem that may occur again?

Pre-existing conditions are covered after your policy has been in force for only one year.

### 10 What isn't covered?

Only these exceptions: war, military service, mental disorder, alcoholism or drug addiction, service-connected or non-service-connected disability for which you are receiving government compensation or pension, or any condition covered by Workmen's Compensation or Employers Liability Laws.

### 11 Does the Veterans Benefit Plan pay in any hospital?

You will be covered in any hospital in the world except nursing homes; convalescent, extended-care, or self-care units of hospitals; or Federal hospitals.

### 12 What if I become permanently disabled?

Should you become totally disabled for 12 consecutive months before you reach the age of 60, and it is medically determined that you are unable to work at any job, you are entitled to a permanent total disability benefit—a lump sum of \$10,000.00 in tax-free cash! Of course,

you must have been employed full time for at least six months before you became totally disabled and your policy must remain in continuous force during the 12-month disability period.

### 13 Can I drop out at any time? Can you drop me?

We will never cancel or refuse to renew your policy for health reasons—for as long as you live and continue to pay your premiums. We guarantee that we will never cancel, modify, or terminate your policy unless we decline renewal or modify all policies of this type in your entire state. You, of course, can drop your policy on any renewal date.

### 14 How do I report a claim?

With your policy, you will receive a simple, easy-to-use Claim Form which you send directly to the company when you wish to report a claim.

### 15 How much does it cost to join?

Only \$1.00, regardless of age. After your first month you pay only \$4.95 a month through age 49; only \$5.95 a month from age 50 through 59; and only \$6.95 a month from age 60.

### 16 Why are the premiums so low?

First, we believe veterans, as a group, are better insurance risks. Second, by encouraging regular check-ups, we hope to minimize the chances of hospitalization and permanent disability. Finally, this is a mass enrollment plan—and no salesmen are used.

### 17 Why is there a "deadline" date?

In order to offer the Plan to properly qualified veterans without any other requirements and still maintain our low rate, we can only make the Plan available on this basis during a limited enrollment period. The deadline date is firm—we cannot accept the enclosed Enrollment unless postmarked on or before that date.

### 18 Why should I enroll right now?

Because an unexpected sickness or accident could strike without warning—and you will not be covered until your policy is in force. Remember, if for any reason you change your mind, you may return your policy within 10 days and your \$1.00 will be refunded promptly.

# qualify now for this valuable Veterans Benefit Plan

month through age 49 — from age 50 through 59 only \$5.95 a month — 60 and over, only \$6.95. And regardless of your age, you get your first month for only \$1.00.

## Extra Benefits Give You Real Security and Peace of Mind

For as long as you live and continue to pay your premiums, we will never cancel or refuse to renew your policy for health reasons — and we guarantee that we will never cancel, modify, or terminate your policy unless we decline renewal or modify all policies of this type in your *entire* state.

## How We Can Offer So Much for So Little

Information recently revealed by the Veterans Administration (NSLI) shows that veterans live longer and are in better health than the general male population. That's why it is possible for you — as a properly qualified veteran — to directly benefit from the low cost of this remarkable plan!

Secondly, by encouraging our members to take regular check-ups each year, we hope to keep more of our policyholders out of the hospital. This means lower claims costs.

Thirdly, the Veterans Benefit Plan is a mass enrollment plan. All business is conducted directly between you and the company. No salesmen or investi-

gators are used. It all adds up to *high quality* protection at *low* cost.

## Offered by "the Doctors Company"

Your policy is backed by the resources, integrity, and reputation of *Physicians Mutual Insurance Company*, "the doctors' company" since 1902. For many years we specialized in health insurance for physicians, surgeons, and dentists exclusively. Headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska, where it is incorporated and licensed, Physicians Mutual now serves hundreds of thousands of policyholders in all walks of life all across America direct by mail. Our Board of Directors is still composed entirely of respected members of the medical, dental, and insurance professions.

No branch, department, or instrumentality of the United States Government has any connection with this Plan or with Physicians Mutual. No veterans organization is in any way connected with this offering.

## Why You Should Enroll Today

Once accident or illness strikes, it will be too late to get "extra cash" protection

*at any cost!* Mail your Enrollment today. The same day we receive it, we will issue your Veterans Benefit Policy (Form P321 Series) and automatically put your policy in force.

We'll also send you an easy-to-use Claim Form so that when you need your benefits you will have it ready to use. In addition, you'll receive special forms each year to take to your doctor for your medical check-up.

## No Risk—No Obligation

**JUST ONE THING MORE!** Because this is a Limited Enrollment we can only accept enrollments postmarked on or before the deadline date. But please don't wait until the deadline. The sooner we receive your Enrollment, the sooner the plan will cover you. We cannot cover you if your policy is not in force.

Simply fill out the form below and mail it with \$1.00 today. When you receive your policy, you'll see that it is simple and easy to understand. *But if for any reason you change your mind, you may return it within 10 days and we will promptly refund your dollar!*



## PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

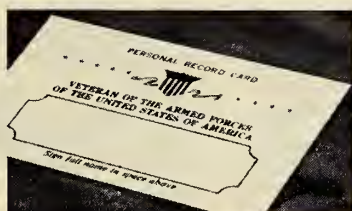
115 South 42nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131

Dunne's Insurance Reports, one of the leading insurance industry authorities in the nation, gives Physicians Mutual its highest policyholders' rating of "A Plus (Excellent)."

*This offer not available to residents of Ariz., Conn., Md., Minn., N. J., N. M., N. Y., N. C., Pa., and Wisc.*

# FREE!

## VETERAN'S PERSONAL RECORD CARD



This Personal Record Card identifies you as a veteran, tells of your special health problems, blood type, immunization record, allergies, and care and medicine you need immediately if you are unconscious or unable to speak.

In case of sudden accident or illness, it may help others save your life. This valuable card will be sent to you absolutely free with your Veterans Benefit policy. It is yours to keep even if you decide to return your policy for refund.

**Fill out and mail Enrollment with \$1 to Veterans Benefit Plan, Physicians Mutual Insurance Company, 115 South 42nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131**

## VETERANS BENEFIT PLAN

### LIMITED ENROLLMENT FORM NO. 5216

EXPIRATION DATE  
FEBRUARY 15, 1970

NAME (Please Print) First Middle Initial Last

ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP NO.

AGE DATE OF BIRTH Month Day Year SEX ☐ Male ☐ Female

Do you carry other insurance in this Company?  
☐ No ☐ Yes (If "yes," please list policy numbers.)

OCCUPATION Date Signed X

Form E-321

Sign Name in Full. Do Not Print.

I have served honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and am not now on active duty. I do not now receive compensation for a service-connected disability or pension for a non-service connected disability from the Veterans Administration. I have enclosed my first monthly premium of \$1.00 and hereby apply to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Nebraska, for a Veterans Benefit Policy, Form P321 Series. I understand that the policy is not in force until actually issued.

Please make check or money order payable to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL

## THE DAY TEXAS CITY BLEW UP

(Continued from page 23)

column of smoke which stabbed miles into the sky. Dozens more fires bloomed as blazing cotton and unraveling balls of twine fell "like flaming spiderwebs" into the widening pools of gasoline, oil and chemicals, and among the flammable cargo spilled from flattened warehouses.

Hundreds were slaughtered, including Captain de Guillebon and all but seven of his crewmen, 59 longshoremen (four of them brothers), 227 Monsanto chemists, technicians, secretaries and construction workers. Dozens of spectators also perished; among them the occupants of the two sightseeing airplanes which were, witnesses said, "shot out of the air like ducks;" and a couple who probably did not even know about the trouble on the docks. Mr. and Mrs. Hollie O. Youngman were driving along a highway two miles from the *Grandcamp* when a razor-sharp chunk of the freighter sliced through the windshield of their coupe and decapitated them.

The *Grandcamp* boomed as young Harold Baumgartner was pedaling toward the docks. "I was blown about 20 feet off my bicycle," he said later. "I got up and started running. The second time it exploded, I was again blown about 20 feet. I ran all the way home as fast as I could. I knew my dad was in the middle of it all. I will never go to see a fire again," he vowed. Chief Baumgartner and his 26 fire fighters were killed. All four of the city's fire engines were obliterated, including the new pumper which whanged down, a twisted wad, onto the *Longhorn II*.

MOWING A SWATH of death and destruction 12 blocks wide and 20 blocks long, the blasts leveled buildings throughout the terminal. Twelve warehouses lay in ruins or were severely damaged. Strings of freight cars lay on their sides as if knocked over and stomped on by an angry child. A flatcar, flicked high in the air, landed upside down. Eight bodies were under it.

Hardly a window remained in all of Texas City where many a clock stopped dead at 9:12 a.m. Many windows were shattered in Galveston. Some broke 25 miles north in Baytown. Nearly 1,000 students at Danforth Elementary and Central High Schools, both over a mile from the *Grandcamp*, were sprayed with flying glass. Miraculously, none was killed, but hundreds were cut. Eloise Cameron, a teacher who was knocked down, said, "The children were screaming hysterically and crowding the classroom door. I discovered the knob was blown off." They escaped by climbing through the transom.

Texas City's business and residential areas suffered heavily. With tornado-

like force, the blasts ripped away storefronts, peeled bricks from walls, collapsed roofs of two theaters and of Clark's Department Store. Houses were smashed to kindling or shoved off foundations; doors were ripped from hinges; furniture was thrown across rooms and wallpaper hung in strips. Pete Peterman, manager of Michael's Jewelry Store, was in the rear of the shop when the front of it "came toward me like a shower of rain." Later, a passerby brought him a hatful of diamond rings picked up from the sidewalk.

IN THAT MOMENT of stunned silence following the blasts, the survivors of Texas City gawked in numb bewilderment as dead seagulls fell from the sky. And then the city reacted. Rescuers hurried to the docks. Telephone workers dropped their picket signs and returned to the switchboards, only to discover that most lines were out of order. In Galveston, a light flashed in the telephone headquarters office. Plugging into it, the operator heard a woman's voice over the one remaining line from Texas City, "For God's sake, send the Red Cross!" Within 15 minutes, busloads of doctors and nurses were on the causeway leading to Texas City. Galveston's John Sealy Hospital made ready for a flood of victims. By fortunate happenstance, the Galveston Chapter of the American Red Cross had that morning received 210,000 war surplus surgical dressings.

Expecting more explosions, but nevertheless picking their way through debris, rescue workers came upon hundreds of victims who were making their way out of the smoky haze. They were staggering, crawling or wandering in a daze. Many were nude. An oily slime covered hideous injuries, described by Dr. Clarence F. Quinn, who directed medical teams, as "every conceivable wound."

From this day would come countless stories of rescues and miraculous escapes, including that of the Monsanto office worker blown from a fifth floor window. He suffered only a fractured ankle. But no account was more compelling than that of Fred Grissom, a Monsanto draftsman, who was watching from his office window when the *Grandcamp* exploded. Blinded by flying glass, he groped his way to the street and bumped into a construction worker whose legs were broken. Grissom picked the man up. With the draftsman's good legs and the worker's good eyes, they made their way out of the inferno. The two men survived.

From Galveston and other communities near Texas City came fire apparatus. Even if the Texas City volunteer department had not been wiped out, the fire

fighting problem would have been insurmountable. Firemen discovered they could not approach the blistering heat, thick smoke and deadly fumes. The terminal pumphouse had, moreover, been flattened; water mains shattered; hydrants sheared off and sprinkler systems in industrial buildings wrecked.

The injured arrived at hospitals—first in trickles, then in torrents. Soon doctors were attending victims on the front lawns. Crowding in upon the hospitals, too, were husbands, wives and children looking for relatives.

Though ten members of Texas City American Legion Post No. 89 perished in the explosions and the Legion home was destroyed, immediately following the blasts Dr. Simeon Wall, Commander of Post No. 89, set up a relief headquarters in City Hall. Other veterans and service clubs responded accordingly. The Post Auxiliary pitched in beside Red Cross and Salvation Army relief workers. Commander E. H. Thornton, Jr., of Maco Stewart Post No. 20, Galveston, helped to recruit several hundred additional Legionnaires. As news of the disaster flashed across the nation, posts throughout the state sent help. State and District Commanders acted to supply additional aid and the National Headquarters in Indianapolis also pledged assistance.

Police Chief Ladish and his force, joined now by officers from cities in a hundred-mile radius and helped by deputized Legionnaires, battled the traffic jam. Roadblocks were set up along key highways to give emergency vehicles clear routes in and out of Texas City. A detachment of Texas Rangers guarded against looting and a team of FBI identification experts was sent from Washington to help with the dead.

A MORGUE WAS set up at McGar's Motor Service Garage and embalming tables improvised on lubrication racks. Row upon row of sheeted bodies were laid in the nearby Central High School gymnasium, where orange and black crepe paper streamers remained from the preceding Friday night prom. Identified bodies were tagged with yellow, "You Have Violated A Traffic Law," parking tickets. Mayor J. C. Trahan appointed Houston Funeral Director R. Victor Landig chairman of a Dead Body Commission which supervised the care of victims.

(Landig later was awarded a gold lifetime membership in the American Legion by Houston Post No. 52, in appreciation of his service "to the community, state and nation." State Commander Bert Giesecke, who presented the award, said, "It's difficult to single out names, because every Legionnaire at Texas City was doing noble work; but everyone who was there will bear me out

when I say Vic Landig of Houston Post No. 52 did an outstanding job.")

By mid-afternoon, Army, Navy and National Guard units were moving into the city. Plasma, embalming fluid, radio command post equipment, bulldozers, gas masks and relief supplies of every kind were being rushed to Texas City. Much of it was airlifted, some from as far away as California and Massachusetts. Two billion units of penicillin, virtually the nation's entire supply, were flown to Texas City and Galveston. Doctors credited the antibiotic with saving countless lives.

Eight hours after the explosions, the task of searching for survivors and victims still went on. Among those who answered the call for rescue workers to relieve those too exhausted to continue, or sick from smoke and fumes, was Charles Kelly, an embalmer who had been working in the temporary morgue in McGar's Garage. There had been no more blasts and a glimmer of hope arose that the worst was over. Emergency water repairs enabled foamite to be used on some of the blazing oil tanks. Elsewhere, some fires were burning themselves out. Merchants replaced their store windows, and Texas City residents were attempting to prepare dinner and make their homes habitable for the night.

AT 6 O'CLOCK all optimism vanished. The *High Flyer* was burning. The pungent stench of its blazing 2,000-ton sulphur cargo permeated the blanket of smoke over the waterfront. Unless the *High Flyer* was towed to sea and sunk, its 961 tons of FGAN would surely explode. With nightfall, a sense of impending doom fell over the community. A sound truck sped through the streets and blared the order to evacuate. Residents, expecting the *High Flyer* to blow up at any moment, hastily threw together what belongings they could. Streams of automobiles, trucks and buses drained the city of all life except for fire fighters, and rescue, relief and medical workers who chose to stay. Among them was Salvation Army Sergeant J.C. Smith, who was serving coffee and doughnuts from a mobile canteen, the only food and drink most workers had had since morning.

Hours passed and still the *High Flyer* did not explode. Fires boiling from Monsanto, from demolished waterfront warehouses, oil tanks and refineries etched the darkness and cast a glare that could be seen for miles. Around 10 p.m., volunteers manned four tugs and gambled that time still remained to prevent a repeat of the *Grandcamp*. The debris-strewn water in the Main Slip shimmered in the fiery glow as the tugs bulled their way through the smoke, heat and acrid fumes. A new disappointment awaited. The blasts had snapped the

(Continued on page 48)

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**THE DAY TEXAS CITY BLEW UP**

(Continued from page 47)

*High Flyer's* hawsers and the ship had been dashed across the slip, slamming broadside into the *Wilson B. Keene*. Even with acetylene torches, towlines and the best of luck, the job of freeing the *High Flyer* would take several hours.

About 12:50 a.m., the tugmen's efforts were finally rewarded and the *High Flyer* was wrenched clear of the *Keene*. The tugs were starting out of the slip with the reluctant *High Flyer* when "Swede" Sandberg suddenly noticed Roman candle-like balls of fire rocketing from her, just as they had immediately before the *Grandcamp* blew up. Chopping the towlines, the volunteers rang for full speed and the tugs churned out of the Main Slip and into the safety of Galveston Bay.

At 1:10 a.m., nearly 16 hours to the minute after the *Grandcamp* exploded, the *High Flyer* thundered and a blazing orange glare lit up all of Texas City as if the sun had suddenly risen. Galveston and cities for hundreds of miles around quaked. The *High-Flyer* ceased to exist. Only scattered parts of her were found. One of the largest was a four-ton turbine engine which soared a mile before smashing through the pumphouse roof of the Republic Oil Refining Company.

As if whanged by a meat cleaver, the blast split apart the *Wilson B. Keene*. The bow section flew end-over-end over Pier "B" Warehouse and came crashing down, mashing a string of boxcars. Windows that had been replaced shattered again and the blast destroyed whatever was salvageable in the docks after the *Grandcamp* blew up. Also pulverized was the two-story, 1,160-foot-long concrete Pier "B" Warehouse, largest on the waterfront. Stored wheat spouted from the debris-punctured grain elevator.

CASUALTIES WERE miraculously light. Only one person was killed. When placed on the same makeshift embalming-table lubrication rack he had worked at most of the day, fellow morticians identified the body as that of Charles Kelly. Among the 25 injured was Salvation Army Sergeant Smith. Ripping through the roof of his canteen, a chunk of the *High Flyer* severed his right foot.

"Daybreak revealed a sickening scene of devastation . . . pitch-black columns of smoke spiraled skyward for 3,000 feet or more, and were visible for 30 miles. They burned continuously for almost a week," said the National Board of Fire Underwriters report. The death toll was put at 561, with more than 3,000 injured. In addition to the industrial losses, more than 3,300 homes and 130 business buildings were destroyed or damaged. Property loss exceeded \$50 million.

Sixty-three of the dead remained un-

identified after two months, and a plane-load of New Testaments was flown to Texas City for the mass funeral. Pallbearers included Legionnaires, members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, labor unions and Texas firemen. Years of litigation followed as a new law permitting private individuals to sue the federal government without its consent was put to test in 300 suits filed by 8,485 plaintiffs. Eventually, President Eisenhower ordered claims expedited and \$17 million was paid.

INVESTIGATIONS by the NBFU (now The American Insurance Association), the U.S. Coast Guard and other private and governmental agencies generally agreed that it was impossible to determine when and how the fire started. The NBFU noted, however, that "every common fire safety rule was being violated," and was especially critical of the use of steam to fight the fire.

Subsequent changes were made not only in the ammonium nitrate manufacturing process, but in regulations governing the handling and shipment of it. The Coast Guard ordered that permits be required prior to loading and unloading FGAN in quantities of more than 500 pounds and that the cargo be worked in isolated terminals or remote anchorages. Bags were, moreover, required to carry yellow warning labels.

Concluded the NBFU: "This tragedy is to be labeled as 'needless,' and that it was preventable with a minimum of ordinary and properly directed effort. Prompt deluging of the burning material with heavy streams of water or immediate flooding of the hold would have avoided this terrible incident."

(Four months after the Texas City disaster, and while investigations were still under way, the *SS Ocean Liberty*, carrying a cargo of FGAN from Baltimore, caught fire near Brest, France. Steam-smothering fire fighting tactics were used. The *Ocean Liberty* blew up. Twenty were killed and 500 injured.)

Texas City is today a billion-dollar petrochemical and petroleum center. Ten major industries employ 7,000 persons. Although more than 20 years have passed since that April, Texas City vividly recalls its ordeal. "It was a horrible day," said florist Earl Branch, "a day when men and women went to work and did not come home." THE END

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## FAMOUS CASES OF GREAT DETECTIVES

(Continued from page 16)

friend of Schindler's, as was the editor of the German newspaper.

Next Schindler had a special item planted in the paper saying that an Asbury Park florist was worried about a former employee, Frank Heidemann, who had not been heard from in several weeks. Neumeister called his friend's attention to it. "That's your name, isn't it?" he asked. Heidemann seemed a little disturbed. Yes, he said, he had worked for the florist for a few weeks after he left Staten Island, quitting because of a horrible murder in the neighborhood.

AT LAST, with the money from Sheriff Hetrick and Mr. Miller running out, Schindler arranged for Neumeister and another operative dressed as a tramp to get into a fight on a lonely country road in Heidemann's presence. The "tramp" pulled a knife, Neumeister a pistol. As Neumeister fired, the "tramp" fell heavily, whereupon the two Germans fled. Next day another faked newspaper item carried an account of the killing. The story said there was no clue to the murderer.

Neumeister bought a ticket to Ger-

many, saying he would go home before anyone learned that he'd shot the "tramp." Heidemann begged to be taken along, but Neumeister refused on the ground that one day his friend might betray him.

"Listen," said Heidemann, "if you had a hold on me like I have on you, then would you take me along?"

Neumeister pretended not to understand, so Heidemann told him:

"Karl, I am a murderer, too. I killed that little girl in Asbury Park. Now you can see why I would never give you to the police."

Neumeister had Heidemann repeat the story, with details that have never been made public, while Schindler and other witnesses listened in the next room.

The Asbury Park Evening Press, on May 24, 1911, said that just before he entered the Trenton death cell Heidemann "forgave Ray C. Schindler . . . and . . . Neumeister . . . who . . . trapped him into confessing that he killed little Marie Smith in a patch of woods along Deal Lake."

If Schindler saved Williams from all suspicion in this affair, a landmark real-

life investigation by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle—who wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories—helped clear a man's name after he'd served a sentence.

The case dates back to 1903 in the rural English town of Great Wyrley. When Conan Doyle interested himself in it, a bright young lawyer, George Edalji, had already been sent to prison on the basis of bizarre charges, specious evidence and prejudice of a sort that would hardly stand up anywhere in the English-speaking world today.

GEORGE EDALJI was the half-caste son of the local Vicar, the Rev. Shapurji Edalji—a black East Indian married to a blonde Englishwoman. The Edaljis were thoroughly hated for their "foreignness" in Great Wyrley, and young George, though a brilliant student and practicing lawyer in Birmingham, was an object of ridicule and contempt because of his frailness, darkness and bulging eyes. He served three years of a seven-year sentence as the culprit in a long series of maimings and killings of farm animals, coupled with anonymous letters connected with the animal killings that were circulated in Great Wyrley over a span of years. And naturally he was

(Continued on page 50)

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## FAMOUS CASES OF GREAT DETECTIVES

(Continued from page 49)

disbarred from practicing law. To vindicate himself he published a description of the way he had been convicted in an obscure paper called *The Umpire*. Conan Doyle read it by chance, and was so moved that he went to Great Wyrley and conducted his own investigation.

He found a case of country justice at its worst. The only actual evidence connecting Edalji with the specific crime of which he had been charged (bleeding a pony to death in a meadow at night) was pony hair on his coat and trousers. But Doyle found that the hairs were discovered after the police had wrapped the coat and trousers in part of the pony's skin and sent them to London for examination. The anonymous letters were pinned on George without any handwriting analysis, and even though some of the letters had accused George of the animal maimings. The letters were actually written in two different hands. Doyle went to the meadow where the pony was killed and discovered he had to clamber through dense brush and thickets and over fences that were a challenge to him in daylight. Edalji was frail and so nearsighted that Doyle felt he could never have crossed the meadow at night, especially without even tearing his clothing.

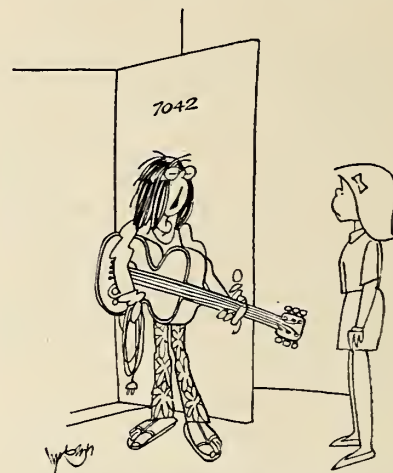
Doyle took this much to the Home Secretary, Herbert Gladstone, in an effort—at least—to have Edalji's right to practice law restored. Gladstone admitted that no evidence justified the conviction, but, in a feeble defense of English justice, said Edalji had brought it on himself by "writing the anonymous letters."

Doyle was so furious that he published his findings until he could boast that "England rang with the wrongs of George Edalji." Under such pressure, the Law Society restored Edalji to the bar. But Doyle couldn't rest there. He went back to Great Wyrley to find the guilty party, and finally amassed a mountain of evidence, going back years, connecting two brothers named Sharp with the crimes and letters—especially Royden Sharp. The evidence is far too lengthy to recount here, but among it was expert identification of the anonymous handwriting as that of the Sharp brothers. Doyle wrote it all up in a manuscript called "The Case Against Royden Sharp," not to be published until all parties were dead. He deposited it with the Home Secretary.

While no action was taken against Royden Sharp, he was soon convicted of another crime and served a long prison term. And as a result of Doyle's work an aroused Parliament set up England's first Court of Criminal Appeals.

If Doyle was an author turned de-

tective, the sleuthing that brought Al Capone to justice was loaded with the toil of hard working accountants. Capone, as the overlord of crime in Chicago in the Prohibition era, enjoyed police and political protection and shrewd legal advice, while he had armed retainers to terrorize competing gangsters or witnesses against him. He was immune to all the standard situations that bring down criminals, but not to the web spread for him by Elmer Irey. A mild, bespectacled, amiable, one-time



"... This is the last time I can see you, Carol . . . you have low housepower."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

stenographer, Irey organized and headed the T-men—the Treasury's law enforcement arm. He and his unit fought crime with figures—bank statements, ledgers, account books, checks, bills, receipts, dividends and the profit and loss records of legal and illegal business.

The Supreme Court created the legal weapon against Capone when it ruled that a Southern bootlegger must declare and pay his federal income tax even if his funds came from illegal sources. With that, a group of Chicago civic leaders known as the "Secret Six" urged President Herbert Hoover in 1929 to go after Capone for tax evasion. Hoover gave the nod to the Treasury Department, where Irey had already been quietly at work for three years collecting financial data on the Capone mob. He was then about to lower the boom on Al's brother, Ralph, who had made the mistake of signing a false income tax declaration in 1926. The most he had admitted earning in any year was \$20,000. Now, in 1929, Irey was on the verge of proving that Ralph had had almost two million undeclared dollars pass through his bank accounts.

Ralph was arrested on Oct. 8, 1929, when the project against his brother was getting under way. And, when a federal

court sentenced Ralph to three years, the Internal Revenue Bureau received a million dollars in back taxes from Chicago mobsters within a few weeks.

Al Capone, the Big Guy, was not as vulnerable as his brother. He had never filed a tax report, true or false. He dealt strictly in cash, had no bank accounts, signed no papers. When Irey took aim on him, a promising lead seemed to be the books of gambling houses, brothels and other joints which the police picked up in occasional token raids without doing anything noteworthy with them. These had been the undoing of Ralph in Irey's hands. Irey began poring over them, without finding a clear trail to the Big Guy. At the same time he planted T-man Pat O'Rourke, posing as a fugitive from the law, in the hotel where the mob had its headquarters.

A web of financial discoveries led to the downfall of two Capone henchmen for tax evasion. Frank Nitti, known as "the Enforcer" because he supervised the killings and beatings that intimidated the city, was nailed for having large, untaxed provable income. He fled when indicted, but was caught on a tip from O'Rourke in Capone's hotel. Nitti pleaded guilty and got one and a half years in jail. Jake Guzik, Capone's lieutenant in charge of prostitution, was likewise trapped. He chose to stand trial and got five years.

By this time, autumn of 1930, Al Capone saw the handwriting on the wall. One day he appeared at the Internal Revenue office with his lawyer, who did all the talking. Capone was willing to pay his taxes if he did not have to reveal anything that could be used against him in a criminal case. In the course of weeks of talk, the lawyer admitted these facts:

1. Capone received one-sixth of the income of an organization that kept no books.

2. Until 1926 this had never been more than \$75 a week, then rose to \$26,000, \$40,000 in 1928, and \$100,000 each in 1928 and 1929.

3. Capone was the sole support of his mother, sister and son.

This was put in writing and Capone signed it. Irey's problem was to find proof that the Big Guy's income was larger than he said. His men went back in time and all over the country smelling out Capone's financial trail. They learned that he bought \$72,320 worth of Western Union money orders during one Florida racing season, had a telephone bill of \$3,000 a year, paid \$35 each for shirts and \$15 for underwear, all in years when he swore his income was less than \$75 a week.

This information showed spending, not income. But Irey finally fell upon a trail to Capone's income from an odd source. In 1926, a group of citizens, an-

gered at the mob killing of William McSwiggin, a popular prosecutor, had pulled a vigilante raid on the Hawthorne Smoke Shop. It was a gambling joint across the street from Capone's hotel. The crowd seized the Smoke Shop ledgers and handed them over to the police, thinking that the police were in want of evidence that the Hawthorne was anything but a smoke shop. Now, four years later, Irey went over the ledgers and read an item saying: "Frank paid \$17,500 for Al." If "Frank" and "Al" were Nitti and Capone, then the man who wrote the note might be the closest thing the mob had to a bookkeeper. If so, he could tell plenty about income.

I REY HAD NO doubt that "Al" was Capone. Two of the citizens who pulled the 1926 raid told T-men that during the raid Capone had rushed across the street demanding to be let in as the owner. Later both witnesses refused to confirm their statements. One had nearly died after being beaten and shot, the other's new car was ruined by "vandals."

Irey's men had collected as many specimens of the handwriting of Capone mobsters as they could. A painstaking checkup matched the ledger item to the hand of mobster Leslie Shumway. He had disappeared, but T-men traced him to Hialeah track where he was tending

a betting window. Promised immunity and protection, he testified that Capone got more than a million dollars from one gambling syndicate in the years 1924-29, a quarter of a million of it in a year his lawyer said he made no more than \$75 a week.

A Federal Grand Jury heard all this and indicted Capone, Jan. 5, 1931. A special jury panel was drawn for the trial, and, soon after, Irey was informed by O'Rourke that the Big Guy had the jury list and was sending his mobsters to call on each member. Perturbed, the T-man reported this to Judge James H. Wilkerson who was to preside.

"Don't worry about it, Mr. Irey," his honor advised, smiling.

But Irey did worry, right up to the moment when the first juror was called. Then he saw Capone's chief counsel pick up a sheaf of papers with a confident grin, look through them, turn over the pages again almost frantically, and then hold an indignant whispered conference at the defense table. The judge, without notice, had switched from the special jury to the regular panel, none of whom had been visited by mobsters. The 12 who served took ten hours to bring in a guilty verdict after hearing the evidence the T-men had collected, and Capone went to Alcatraz for 11 years.

THE END

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## PERSONAL

### MONEY OUTLOOK FOR 1970

### MOBILE HOMES MOVE AHEAD

### NEW, LONGER 1040 TAX FORM

Economists are pretty careful about predicting the shape of 1970 (they badly underestimated the rise in both prices and wages last year), but here are three areas in which some fairly safe assumptions can be made:

1. **PRICES:** Despite all efforts to brake inflation, **your living costs will continue to go up** at about the same pace as in 1969 (which clipped over 5¢ off the buying power of your dollar). At least, that's how 1970 will start out. And, as they did last year, the cost of services (medical care, etc.) will rise fastest.

2. **WAGES:** Keep your fingers crossed. **This could be the year of much union-employer friction and even major strikes.** Here's why: Wages rose a whopping 7½% last year, but productivity nowhere near matched that. So employer resistance to further increases will stiffen this year; moreover, with the prospect of a squeeze on profits, employers will be looking for ways to reduce their work forces (notably white-collar people).

**RESULT:** Wages are sure to rise, but the amount will have to be hammered out in serious bargaining in such major industries as autos, farm equipment, trucking, rubber manufacturing and meat packing.

3. **HOUSING:** Don't look for much improvement in the early months of the year. **Construction of new residential units will remain at a very low level** because of 1) tight, expensive money, and 2) steadily rising costs. Things may improve in the second half, but not enough to ease the serious housing squeeze.

**In a nutshell:** 1970 will require some fine budgeting and strict money management. Right now it doesn't look like the time to take chances.

★ ★ ★

Partly because of the bust in residential home building, the boom in mobile homes goes on and on. Manufacturers figure they will produce in the neighborhood of 500,000 units this year. Developments to note:

- Prices have risen a bit, so that the **average cost of a mobile home currently is about \$6,100.** But dimensions are rising, too. Homes 65 ft. in length and 14 ft. wide are being sold in communities where such sizes are permissible (the average mobile home measures 60 ft. by 12 ft. by 10 ft. in height). By way of comparison: The median selling price of a new permanent home is \$30,000.

- **A trade-in market is developing,** making it possible to buy or sell mobile homes somewhat as you would used cars.

- Too major drawbacks remain—although prospects of relief are in sight. One is the **shortage of mobile home sites.** The other is **financing.** Currently, most mobile homes are financed on seven-year loans with an "add-on" interest of 9% and up (that's 18% and up in simple-interest terms).

★ ★ ★

No longer need you puzzle over which federal income tax form to use. Both the short 1040A and the regular 1040 have been scrapped in favor of a single Form 1040, which supposedly will cover any situation. Among the reasons for the change:

While the old 1040A had the great advantage of simplicity, taxpayers ran the risk of penalizing themselves by hurriedly taking a standard deduction rather than calculating individual ones. But the longer form had the disadvantage of being very formidable.

In the new form, you still can play the game either way—take a standard deduction or itemize individual ones. But your choice is clearer, and if you do take the longer route, it should prove less complicated.

★ ★ ★

Developments worth noting:

**DOWNWARD PRICES:** Lumber and plywood are on the skids because of the low level of new home construction. You can find relative bargains—or at least prices way below year-ago levels—in this area.

**UPWARD PRICES:** Camera tags—especially on the better Japanese and German models—are moving up about 10% after a long period of tranquility.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

## THE INSIDE STRUGGLE FOR SOVIET RULE

(Continued from page 11)

tributed free-of-charge to all citizens of the U.S.S.R.)

Some of the American press hailed Nikita at this point as being at the height of his powers, but he was actually at the end of his rope. His colleagues in the Soviet Establishment had smiled toothily and lauded him poetically on the occasion of his birthday a few months earlier. But they'd been sharpening their

The government bureaucrats were jealous of the attention Khrushchev had been giving the managers in economic planning, and were furious at him for relaxing some of the rigid socialization of the economy in favor of something more like the profit motive.

Only the managers and the intelligentsia were in Nikita's corner, as they are in Kosygin's today.



"Gosh, Herb, I don't know. How are you going to wear your hair?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

axes all along, and he never had a chance to get his new deal off the ground.

The military, for obvious reasons, was ready to help in a plot to give him the business. The police, under Alexander Shelepin (a hard-liner in the present Politburo), suffered by indirection when Nikita had repudiated "Stalinism," and they had a score of other grievances against him. They blamed his "liberalism" and "softness" for the rising crime rate and general laxity among the youth, and were sure he would soon be blaming them for it.

Both the central Party and the government bureaucracy were loaded for bear.

In November 1962, Nikita had reorganized and decentralized the Party. The provincial and state secretaries had gained power at the expense of the Central Committee, and every Party official had been charged by Khrushchev to become personally involved in the success of farm and factory. The Party officials were accustomed to making policies from on high and holding the managers responsible for carrying them out. But Nikita put them on the spot by ordering them to share responsibility and, in case of failure, some of the blame.

In fact, they had advised him that the economy would never work well unless it was loosened up—made more like Yugoslavia's. Nikita believed this, as Kosygin does. And he was probably right, though it all has a smell of capitalist ideas. In order to carry out his programs for increased expenditures on goods and food (a choice calling for fewer guns) he needed a worldwide atmosphere of peace and tranquility. Not that he lost his interest in exporting revolution, but he did oppose exporting it on

(Continued on page 54)

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the tips of bayonets or the noses of nuclear weapons. This was sheer madness, he said, in an age of thermonuclear warfare. Moreover, a Soviet Union that was forever giving its priorities to armed strength could never grow fast enough to win the economic war with the West.

To try to secure a more peaceful world in which the Soviet Union could turn more of its attention to butter, Khrushchev made a number of abrupt moves during his latter years in office: 1) softening the policy toward the U.S., promotion of the partial test-ban treaty, opening of the Washington-Moscow Hot Line, stopping the jamming of Western broadcasts beamed at the U.S.S.R., arranging friendly encounters between himself and outstanding Americans; 2) opening windows to the West, even to West Germany; sending his son-in-law to call on the Pope, and to West Germany to arrange a visit there for himself (which never came off); 3) downgrading the "anti-imperialist" propaganda of Soviet diplomats; 4) keeping hands off the world's hot spots, places like Vietnam, Korea, the Middle East; 5) confining the cold war with Mao's China to a war of words.

By September of 1964, almost everything Khrushchev was doing outraged the old line Party men and most of the vested interests of those who had been long in the power saddle. They awaited only a chance to engineer his downfall. That came when Nikita went off for a rest near Sochi, on the Black Sea, leaving Brezhnev and Suslov (then No. 2 and No. 3 in the Party) to mind the store. Suslov is said to have managed Khrushchev's downfall, with perhaps no more than two dozen others in on the plot.

A police-piloted plane went to Sochi on Oct. 13, carrying word for Nikita to attend "an important meeting" of the Politburo to discuss an urgent matter in connection with the flight of three cosmonauts then in orbit. Khrushchev innocently hopped on the plane and returned to Moscow, where all hell broke loose. He was confronted by the whole upper council of the Party, all demanding his "voluntary" resignation. Not that easily cowed, Nikita bellowed at them to call the Central Committee into session. They did, but only called a selected quorum, for whom planes were already available all over the U.S.S.R.

Suslov took the lead in this rigged session. He held up copies of Pravda that eulogized Nikita, to prove that K was trying to build up a personal cult, like Stalin. After others had joined in the harangue, Nikita wisely had little to say when his turn came. He was voted into retirement in a suburban Moscow village named, of all things, Faraway Peter (Petrovo-Dalneye).

The two-headed government of Brezhnev and Kosygin then took over to start the history of the Soviet Union from 1964 to date, much of which is quite familiar: the great growth of the military establishment, the deeper involvement in Vietnam and the Middle East, the stepping up of the hate-America and



TOM WOJAHN

"Too bad about Jose . . . he got chilly yesterday and put his cape on while he was in the bull ring."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

hate-West Germany programs, the Czech invasion, border war with China, development of new weapons and an enormous arms buildup at the expense of the internal economy. And finally, the reaction of the new moderates against it all and the current reaction of the hardliners against them.

Kosygin's entire role is not wholly clear.

Was he always a known moderate who'd been given the premiership as a sop to Khrushchev's supporters? Kosygin had long been a professional government administrator with a keen interest in the domestic economy. The double team of himself with Brezhnev suggests an original compromise.

Or did Kosygin only learn from his years at the helm that the Soviet economy *must* remain inferior as long as assets and energies are squandered on the policies and apparatus that go with the hard line?

Whatever the case, he *has* emerged in open support of policies almost identical to those that cost Khrushchev his power.

Can he stand up to the mobilization of the old power masters against him any better than Khrushchev did?

Would it be better for the rest of the world if the moderates won the present struggle and built the U.S.S.R. up to the economic strength he seeks? Or would that be worse news in the long run than a Soviet Union that saps its strength in hard-line postures?

These questions will be answered only sooner or later. Perhaps sooner.

Events early in 1970 may force a showdown. Many old-timers, including Suslov, are due to retire for age soon. The choice of successors may force final decisions between hard and soft. The 24th Party Congress is set to meet this spring, and it must okay a new Five-Year Plan. Control of the Congress offers an occasion for final battle, if competing leaders on either side feel ready for it. The Five-Year Plan draft will put the Congress on the spot to state priorities as between guns and butter until 1975. Unless both sides refuse battle (and come up with a wishy-washy, vague Plan) a crisis in Soviet leadership, with a sudden change in leaders, may erupt during or before the Congress. As things look now a compromise seems unlikely. The hardliners seem to be spoiling for a fight. They've made it clear that in their opinion Kosygin and his friends have stepped on their toes too hard, and they don't intend to sit idly by and let this go on much longer.

THE END

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## DO YOU KNOW YOUR JOB INJURY BENEFITS?

(Continued from page 28)

insurers have resisted their inclusion. But it says that the experience of the states that do give farm workers full coverage has still worked out all right.

4. *Occupational diseases should be fully covered.* One state, Wyoming, does not cover occupational diseases at all. Nineteen states list specific occupational diseases that may be compensated, but exclude all others. You'd have to check to see what's covered in your state. There's no known end to occupational diseases, and new ones keep appearing,

"Black lung" got a lot of attention in the recent publicity. It's a debilitating and life-shortening disability which an estimated 100,000 of the country's 135,000 soft coal miners suffer, according to the U.S. Public Health Service. When the Senate passed the new mine safety bill, Sen. Javits said the bill would end "unbelievable insensitiveness to the worst occupational disease in the world." Its supporters hope that the bill will not only bring recognition of black lung as a compensable job hazard, but lead to reduction of the dust level in mines and thus reduce the prevalence of the disease.

5. *A state workmen's compensation agency should have a rehabilitation division.* Only 19 of 52 jurisdictions have divisions to help see that an injured worker is put back in an earning capacity as quickly as possible. The Labor Department thinks that's important for all. Further, it thinks all states should extend payment of compensation beyond the period of medical recovery to help maintain an injured worker through any necessary period of retraining or other rehabilitation, if he needs it. Twenty states do, the rest don't.

6. *Full medical costs should be paid.* Most states pay full medical care for a workmen's compensation injury case. But eleven do not, either by setting a time limit or a top dollar limit on payments. These eleven set dollar limits ranging from \$2,500 to \$35,000, and/or time limits of from one to five years. And when it comes to occupational diseases, nearly half the states put a time or dollar limit on medical cost payments.

Of course, if the disease or injury continues to require medical care after the worker has used up the time and/or the money limit, he is on his own, he is still sick, and he probably isn't earning anything.

The eleven states that limit medical care for an injury are Montana, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, South Dakota and Pennsylvania.

7. *The state agencies should "super-vice" medical care given in workmen's compensation cases.* The Labor Department is guarded in its language on this subject. It raises dark suspicions of hanky-panky by insurers or employers, conniving or exerting pressure to hold medical claims or medical services below the level the worker is entitled to. Whatever it is getting at, the Department says clearly that the state agencies should keep an eye on the medical care actually given. It lists 26 states and the District of Columbia as being deficient in the matter.

8. *The injured worker should select*

(Continued on page 56)



"You don't make house calls and it was three weeks before I was well enough to come and see you!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

so there ought not be just a chosen list of them that are compensable, says the Labor Department. It cites Wisconsin's and Rhode Island's laws as the way around the difficulty of writing an endless list. They don't mention disease, but just lump together all disabilities that arise from the hazards of a job, whether injury or disease.

Lung diseases like silicosis are excluded from coverage in many of the laws which enumerate occupational diseases.

You may have read of recent action in Congress to pass a federal law covering many aspects of mine safety. Many of the mining states have long resisted bringing miners under workmen's compensation, and the new mine safety law (which seemed headed for passage at this writing) is a reaction to the high health risks of mining.

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## DO YOU KNOW YOUR JOB INJURY BENEFITS?

(Continued from page 55)

his own doctor. The Labor Department lists 22 jurisdictions in which he may, while in the remaining 30 the employer or insurer selects the physician. The Department doesn't like that at all.

9. *"Second injury" funds are essential.* The American Legion and many others heartily join with the Labor Department in this one. Suppose a guy has only one eye. He loses his other eye in a job accident. That makes him totally blind by losing one eye, and calls for compensation for total blindness. Well, nobody likes to pay insurance premiums that must cover total blindness for the loss of a single eye. Result? Employers don't like to hire the handicapped if only because "second injury" possibilities might boost their insurance rates. Therefore, workmen's compensation should include special funds, levied on all, to cover second injuries, rather than just soak the employer who hires the handicapped. The Labor Department thinks only 18 jurisdictions do this adequately, though all but four states have some form of "second injury" provisions.

The four states with no second injury fund are Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada and Virginia.

Vermont allows an employee to waive any right to workmen's compensation, in writing. The main intent of this is to help a handicapped person get a job over objections that his employer's insurance rates would be raised if he were hired. Vermont has a second injury fund, but it's so hedged in that it isn't very useful. He who waives his coverage is out in the cold. His employer remains unsuable. Hardly anyone in Vermont has ever waived his coverage. The few who did included top executives, doing management a favor and counting on other means available to them for protection against disability.

It's plain from the discussion of second injuries that each employer may pay into workmen's compensation according to the risks to be found among his employees. He may pay for extra risks, and he may have his premiums raised if claims from his establishment run high. This whether the insurance is carried by a private company or a state fund. And some employers are "self-insured," meaning that they carry no insurance but guarantee to pay benefits as they arise according to the state workmen's compensation laws. This, of course, puts economic pressure on an employer to run a safe shop, and also to avoid hiring anyone whom he thinks might be predisposed in any way to end up with a workmen's compensation claim.

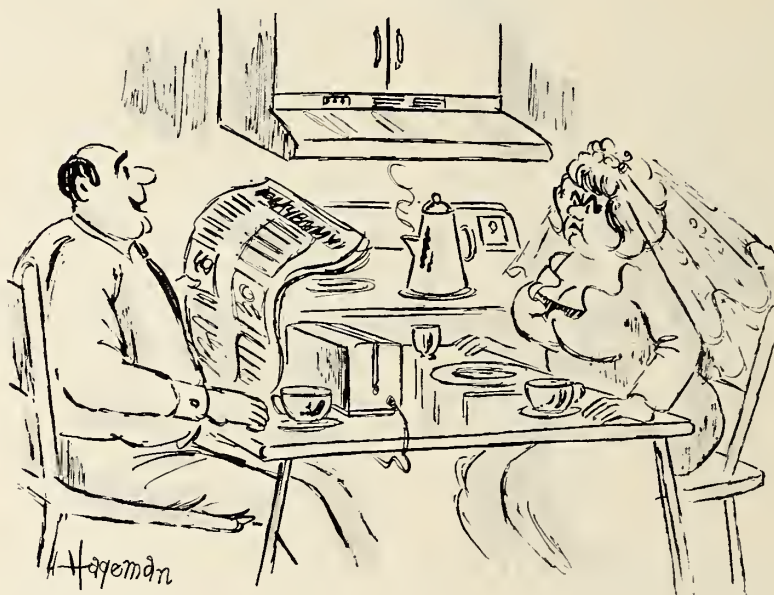
Harold Russell is chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, a body in which the

American Legion has long been active. Last year Russell said that: "Workmen's compensation has been and continues to be a major roadblock to the employment of the handicapped—especially the seriously disabled." He was referring, of course, to the states with no second injury fund, or with only limited coverage.

10. *Give ample time limits for occupational disease claims.* An occupational disease may take years to show itself or prove to be definitely connected with a

all, and beyond that if the child is disabled. Some states deduct from a widow's compensation anything she earns after a certain period of time on full benefits. It's all very mixed up.

12. *Benefits for total disability should be paid for as long as the disability is total, even if it's total for life.* About half the states do just that. The rest put a time or dollar limit on total disability, after which the injured worker is on his own even if he remains incapacitated. The time limit ranges from 330 to 550 weeks, the dollar limit from \$12,000 to \$30,000 in the states that cut him off.



"Do you know what we've forgotten, dear? We've forgotten it's our 25th anniversary."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

job. More than half the states put time limits on filing claims for occupational diseases which the Department thinks may short-circuit some perfectly valid claims. It's against any such technicalities and cites, for example, radiation sickness taking ten or 20 years to show itself in some cases.

11. *Give death benefits throughout widowhood.* Only 13 jurisdictions will pay compensation to the widow of a man who died from a job hazard for as long as she is a widow. The rest set a time limit of from 300 to 500 weeks. The Department thinks it should be for life, or until remarried. The most that a widow can collect in the states with time limits ranges from \$12,000 to \$35,100. Some states pay death benefits to her for minor children to age 18, others to age 16. The Department urges the 18-year limit for

If any reader is itching to know, for goodness sake, *how much weekly compensation* he might get for a disabling job injury, we'll get to that now—but hold on tight and go slow.

The laws often take away with the left hand what they give with the right. Most states, for example, set the *maximum* weekly compensation (that's usually for permanent and total disability) at from 60% to 66.6% of the injured worker's weekly wage. But at the same time they set a dollar maximum on the weekly payment. The weekly maximums are usually considerably lower than two-thirds of the worker's wages, although they were probably adequate at the time they were adopted. Trouble is, they haven't been revised to keep abreast of inflation. In Texas, the top rate is set at 60%, but the actual pay-

ment may not exceed \$35 a week. So the only Texas worker who can get 60% of what he earns when completely laid up is one who earns less than \$58.34 a week. On the other hand the rate for federal civil employees is from 66.6% to 75% and the dollar maximum is \$331.92. That's by far the most generous. Only three states allowed a top rate of \$100 or more a week according to 1966 nationwide figures. They were Arizona with \$150, Hawaii with \$112.50 and Alaska with \$100. In most states, the highest allowable weekly compensation is between \$32 and \$70, which isn't much at today's prices.

Some states have excluded "high-

dependents). New York, Wisconsin.

\$100 or more: Arizona, Alaska, Hawaii.

All others fall between \$40 and \$60, except federal civil employees, whom we leave out of this. The federal program is more generous than any of the others.

As we've noted, these payments are in most cases limited to a definite number of weeks, even for *permanent* disability. The number of weeks varies from state to state, and from disability to disability. And of course many lesser disabilities pay off at lesser figures for lesser periods of time. We've cited top figures.

In today's world these figures are bleak. There's more to it, of course. Thus Alaska pays lump sums for certain severe disabilities—\$14,500 for an arm, \$12,900 for a leg, \$7,200 for an eye, \$2,700 for loss of hearing in one ear, etc. But a book could be written about that, too. Some have strong objections to lump-sum settlements.

There are numerous other special provisions, which might take a week to describe. They do make workmen's compensation at least less niggardly than it seems from a very loose look at it. But in total, few people who are interested in the injured worker are very happy with the existing set-up in perhaps most states. The Department of Labor has calculated that in only five of 52 jurisdictions can an injured worker get compensation equal to two-thirds of the *average* weekly wage in his state for a temporary total disability. In 29 he cannot get half of the average wage.

The Labor Department urges every state to bring the top compensation up to two-thirds of the average wage. And then, instead of freezing it in a law that might not get amended again for many years, it urges them to make it flexible, so that the compensation changes automatically as the average weekly wage changes. Only five states do that now—New Jersey, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine and Michigan.

For all its shortcomings, hardly anybody is *against* workmen's compensation. There's just a pulling and tugging in opposite directions over what it ought to be. On one hand are employer's interests, and on the other the worker's (usually represented by the labor unions and some government agencies).

Many employers see it as a gravy train for goldbricking workers. Others charge that judges and compensation referees have been interpreting the law so broadly that industry is being saddled with the costs of an overall health and disability insurance system instead of the job-injury compensation system the laws intended.

Labor, on the other hand, tends to see the system being used as a means of reducing the employer's accident costs at

(Continued on page 58)



"Now if you'll turn to hymn number 24, we'll have some soul music—"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

salaried" employees. Vermont once excluded some employees if they earned more than \$2,000, but a court decision knocked that out more than ten years ago.

It's plain that many a totally disabled worker couldn't pay the rent, let alone eat too, on what many states allow for weekly compensation from the insurers. Here's a summary of the top-dollar limits (1966 figures). These are for temporary total disability (and the permanent total disability rates are not too different).

**Between \$30 and \$40:** Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas.

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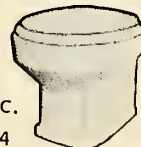
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## DO YOU KNOW YOUR JOB INJURY BENEFITS?

(Continued from page 57)

the expense of the injured worker. The unions contend that in most cases the law sets the compensation level below what the worker needs to maintain himself and family during his disability.

So industry wants to see the provisions interpreted with utmost strictness, while labor looks for broad and generous application. Both sides would like to see the laws made more uniform, but they don't agree on the conditions. Labor is inclined to seek a uniform federal law, while management opposes it.

That about wraps up what has to be a brief account of such a complex subject. The average Joe can take comfort especially from the usual payment of actual medical expenses (if there's no hanky-panky to do him out of what's coming to him). He can take alarm, perhaps at the realization of how little income workmen's compensation might provide him if he's bedridden or helpless, as things now stand. He might discover that he's not covered at all, if he inquires. He might take enough alarm to check into all benefits that might stand by him in case of disability on or off the job. Perhaps the employer's sick leave policies or company group insurance will be a big help, or a small one. Perhaps union-acquired fringe benefits may cover him and family in ways to help make up for some of the shortcomings of workmen's compensation. That depends on each individual's circumstances. If everything still looks black, he might think more seriously about taking out a personal disability insurance policy than he may have done in the past.

There are all kinds of personal or group disability insurance policies, which cost more or less and cover more or less. Let the buyer beware. Somewhere in the small print of some policies it may say that workmen's compensation is "offset." That means anything received from workmen's compensation would be deducted from benefits the policy would pay. Nothing wrong with that, and such a policy ought not cost as much as one that doesn't offset workmen's comp. Point is, make sure you know what you're getting, which sometimes takes some doing—the insurance language being what it is. Elmer's reading up on personal disability policies now, but Jake has given up. He says he can't make head or tail out of what they're talking about. The big print and the small print don't always seem to agree.

THE END

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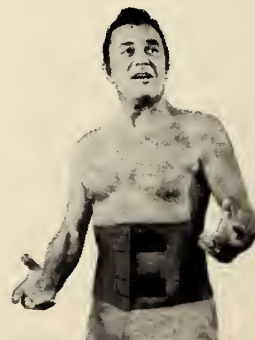
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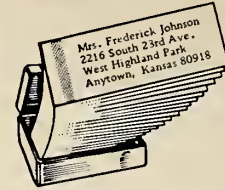
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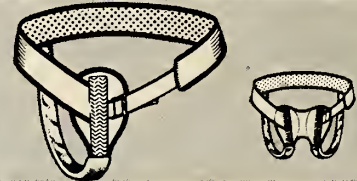


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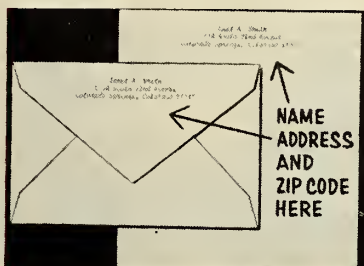
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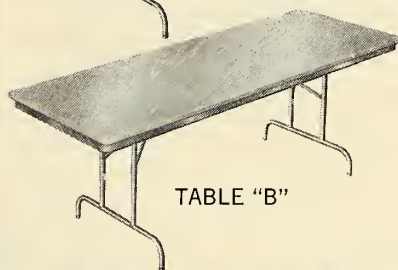


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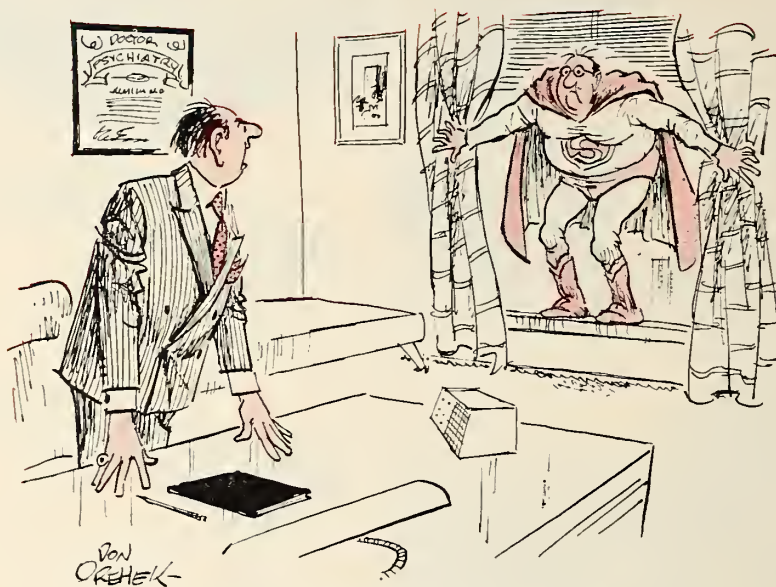
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# PARTING SHOTS



"I thought we agreed at our last visit that we would use the door in the future!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

## FAME ETERNAL?

A handsome young movie actor, who had appeared in a number of hit films, was driving across-country to Hollywood. Enroute, he stopped at a quaint little town, entered the one big restaurant and seated himself at a corner table. After the cute blonde waitress had placed his order on the table, she left, but kept staring at him from a distance. Finally she returned to his table and asked point-blank:

"Say, don't I know you from some place?"

The actor smiled and admitted modestly: "Perhaps you've seen me in the movies."

The waitress looked thoughtful for a moment.

"Maybe," she said presently. "Where do you usually sit?"

F. G. KERNAN

## GOOD QUESTION

A citizen received his tax notice in the mail. His property taxes had gone up 30%.irate, he called the mayor. "I don't understand, Your Honor. We have a volunteer fire department. We have limited police protection. We have no city sewer or water. We have ill kept roads. What do we get for our tax dollar?"

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A look of anguish on his face!  
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Alarmed, I dragged  
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out to the roadway  
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I searched in vain  
for paths be-side  
but "Walk!" he'd said  
and so I tried.

On narrow shore  
of wheeling tide,  
a yellow sports car  
broke my stride.

I'd be so fit  
except I died.

B. J. LANCE

## "EXPLANATION"


It used to be that papa dealt out a stern measure of discipline to junior. Then the safety razor took away his razor strop, furnaces took away the woodshed, and baldness took away his hairbrush. That's why kids are running wild today. Simple case of Dad—running out of weapons.

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR



"I don't care how white it gets our sheets.  
It's polluting our streams!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

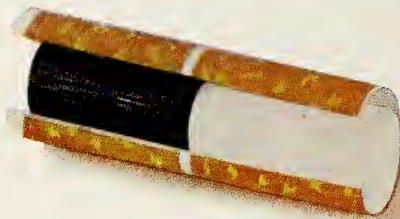


Seagram Distillers Company,  
New York City, Blended Whiskey.  
86 Proof. 65% Grain Neutral Spirits.

**Better whiskey makes a better party.  
Seagram's 7 Crown, the better party maker.**

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Tareyton's activated charcoal  
scrubs the smoke to smooth the taste  
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charcoal filter on your  
cigarette, and you'll have  
a better cigarette. But not  
as good as a Tareyton.



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Tareyton smokers  
would rather fight  
than switch!"